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Original Correspondence.

COAL MINE GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

It is not surprising, Mr. Editor, since the expositions that took place after the explosions at Lund Hill and Tyldesley, that great anxiety should exist to ascertain what remedies might be struck out at the annual meeting of Inspectors, at Harrogate, last week. A writer, under the signature of "Collier," in your last Journal, argues important apologies for the Inspectors, and especially for Mr. Dickinson, by mentioning "the vast number of collieries in his district, and that nothing would so effectually sap his usefulness in searching out and fixing neglect upon the proper party, if he himself were implicated." I candidly confess that I do not understand this language. If Mr. Dickinson acknowledges himself unequal to the task which he has undertaken let him resign, and not keep up a crying that no other of the inspectors pursue; it seems as if he were afraid to discover where the evils in his district lie, lest he should be called upon to remedy them. "Collier" says "that inspection to be useful should aim at punishing neglect, and visiting collieries where there is reason to suppose that removable danger exists."

Another writer, in page 60 of your last Journal, says "it is understood that, as usual, great difference of opinion exists amongst the Inspectors, and that little good is likely to result from their deliberations."

The Inspectors have not deigned as yet to favour us with any general report, but some secrets have leaked out that anarchy prevailed amongst them. Certain great speakers would bear no restraint, which led to an endless jargon, in the midst of which the meeting came to a premature close. According to my informant, one of the most experienced Inspectors brought before them a project of a novel nature, having for its object to enable each Inspector, and especially an Inspector appointed to a district of which he had before little professional knowledge, which project had originated in the lamentable fact that the dangerous condition of the collieries of Lund Hill, Tyldesley, and many others, were entirely unknown to the Inspectors at the period of the explosions, but when known were utterly condemned both by themselves during the inquests, and also by the northern viewers, who were called in.

To meet these defects, therefore, it was submitted for discussion that the Inspectors should issue circulars to such collieries as they have reason to suspect, containing general queries as to the size of shafts, nature of ventilation, use of naked lights or lamps, depths, shaft arrangements, &c., as well as the nature of the machinery, ropes, chains, &c., demanding returns from the owner or manager, which returns would in a great measure direct the Inspector to the most needful points in his district; whilst, at the same time, it would instruct and bind the coalowner.

When this document was submitted a certain number agreed that the proposition was entitled to serious consideration; others, again, assented to the principle; but two of the party flatly condemned the project, giving as a reason "that such returns would bring a serious responsibility upon the Inspectors," and as argument was vain, the whole matter was for the present hushed up. These facts do but show that the office of Coal Mine Inspector is as yet very ill-understood, except to quarrel, and fine unfortunate culprits; and yet certain of the Inspectors, as in the recent case of Mr. Hedley, contrive not only to work their district with satisfaction to themselves, but with respect from the coalowners and colliers with whom they come in contact; whilst others are constantly fighting before magistrates, and who cannot even tolerate their colleagues.

Eight years have now passed since Inspection was adopted, during which time the number of Inspectors has been doubled; and still we find that upon recent occasions the Inspectors are bound to admit that the circumstances of the collieries were unknown to them; I do not mean as to any casual or individual accident, but, as in the before-mentioned instances, that the management was without system, and the quantity and quality of the ventilation most regardless.

Now, if a return, such as before mentioned, had been made, would it, or would it not, have led to the saving of these poor people's lives? The consideration is astounding. "Collier" does not seem even to contemplate that blame may attach to Inspectors; they are infallible, and the surprise of the public is expressed that more responsibility is not urged upon them by coroner's juries.—*Jan. 24.*

* See Mr. Dickinson's evidence at Tyldesley.

ON MINING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES,

AND THE QUALIFICATIONS OF COLLIERY VIEWERS AND MANAGERS.—NO. III.

We now propose to speak of the second class of Colliery Viewers or Managers: Underlookers they are termed in some districts, and in others Ground Bailiffs. Whatever name or title they may be known by, it is evident that they are real and genuine sons of the mine. Many of them have commenced their career as trapper-boys; many have been coal-getters, while others have been deputies, doggies, overmen, &c. They have not been transplanted from the shop or the counting-house; they certainly do not wear kid gloves. They have undoubtedly one great general advantage over the other class of viewers—that is, personal experience and practical knowledge of coal mines and underground workings generally; and if we could suppose that a man of this kind was possessed of sufficient scientific knowledge, in addition to this practical knowledge, that man would certainly be a good and useful colliery agent. No doubt such men can be found, but they will be solitary specimens, almost as scarce as those of the Ichthyosaurs, or other extinct monsters spoken of by geologists.

Now, with respect to the employment of so many men who are ill-qualified to fill the offices they occupy, the first reason for their employment is their practical knowledge. The necessity for something more than this is only now beginning to dawn in the minds of many coalmasters; they have, therefore, never enquired as to the general knowledge possessed by the men they have employed. The fact, that they have been long in their employment is sufficient for some masters, and that they are steady, &c.; in other cases they happen to be relatives, and other more mercenary motives come into play in some instances. But it would be a tedious task indeed to attempt to enumerate the circumstances attending such appointments. In numberless instances the reasons given for them are extremely trifling, and altogether insufficient to warrant such a serious proceeding. No doubt in many cases there is little choice in the matter, no better men being forthcoming. But it must not be supposed that the best men are chosen on all occasions; had this been the case the standard would have been raised much higher than it really is at present.

If we now examine a specimen of this class half-way down the scale, we will find that he has a tolerable knowledge of the different methods of getting coal. He also knows something of ventilation; he can manage to split the air, &c., but he cannot tell you how much air he has got, neither can he tell you how much air is required in a mine, or in any one district or part of a mine. He knows nothing of theories, and cares less; he heartily hates and abhors them. He is a practical man, who thinks is much better. He knows when he has a good air, and when his working places are clean, which is quite enough for him.

Now, it is quite clear that this man may happen to carry on a mine or mines, but he merely works from examples and former experience; he cannot, therefore, be expected to cope with extraordinary circumstances, or combinations of circumstances, which sometimes occur. He is not acquainted with the real nature of the air we breathe, nor that of any one of the noxious gases met with in mines. He is, therefore, very far indeed from being armed at all points against the enemies he may have to encounter. He is also often entrusted with an important part of the conduct of a mine—its surveys; yet his knowledge of that science is limited to the measuring of a line on level ground, and the taking of a horizontal angle with the compass. Can it, then, be matter for surprise that all kinds of accidents occur, and that holdings are made through barriers, &c., often causing irreparable loss and mischief to the properties so connected.

If we now descend to the bottom of the scale, we will see a sorry specimen indeed of a mine manager. It will be found that a man of this class is not only very ignorant, but he holds the most erroneous and dangerous errors respecting many things connected with his profession. He can work coal only on some antiquated system, rude in the extreme. He knows nothing further of ventilation than that it is a draught; he looks for a draught, and the gases he calls sulphur. He thinks he can kill this sulphur by keeping the draught from it, and also by building walls, &c., to keep it in. Is it not awful to contemplate the position of a mine under the control of a man like this? Yet this man will pride himself on his practical knowledge, and be very slow indeed in receiving new plans or theories. It is plain that a man of this kind cannot conduct such an extensive and com-

plex affair as a large coal mine on any comprehensive system that will make it safe for the workmen employed, and profitable to the owners.

If we suppose that a man of this kind should meet with what is called a fiery mine, he will certainly introduce safety-lamps at the points where explosive gas presents itself. He does not find the adoption of the lamp on any general idea formed as to the condition of the mine, or some district in it, but simply because the gas has presented itself at some particular point; and he concludes that as he has placed the lamp there he has ensured the safety of the mine. This is, however, so far from being the case, that in some instances it actually increases the danger of a serious accident. This is merely given as an argument to show the necessity that exists for mine agents being able to generalise, instead of trusting to mere practical experience. We submit that a certain amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge is absolutely necessary to enable them to form general ideas and plans on such important subjects.

X.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL TIN-PLATES.

SIR,—In their anxiety to inform the public of the facts relating to this branch of manufacture, the Mersey Iron and Steel Company have verified the adage of "The more haste the worse speed." Tin-plates had never been made from puddled steel before Mr. Spence made them; and so far from the cast-steel tin-plates, which were previously manufactured, having been made from steel manufactured in the ordinary way, they were actually made from cast-steel manufactured in a very extraordinary manner; and as the cost of this manufacture does not exceed 8s. per ton, I presume it was not the high price of the cast-steel in question which rendered the matter abortive. If Mr. Muntz was legally and equitably entitled to a patent for applying the known metal copper, and the known metal zinc, to the well-known purpose of making brass, then it follows that Mr. Spence is as clearly entitled to a patent for applying the known metal tin, and the known form of iron called puddled steel, to the known purpose of manufacturing tin-plates; and if Lord Campbell can upset this deduction he will succeed in establishing a dangerous precedent.

Of the novelty of manufacturing tin-plates from puddled steel no unprejudiced person can for a moment doubt, and the improvement effected is so manifest, that in equity (not, perhaps, legal equity) no impartial judge could refuse to confirm the patent.

ROBERT MUSKET.

Colcoford, Jan. 26.

THE ENGLISH STEEL AND IRON PATENTS—WHAT THEY ARE LIKELY TO COME TO.

SIR,—I trust we have done with controversy on the merits and defects of the several patents. To the public and to business men it is of no consequence who originated what competitive genius is now carrying out. Assuming there is merit in each patent, the question is which is most likely to prove useful in a practical point. Some persons may have forgotten the excitement produced by Mr. Bessemer's paper, read at Cheltenham, in August, 1856. Men of science were in admiration of the man, and Mr. Bessemer, like a philosopher, kept himself from displaying and minded only the improvement of his discovery; but how is it that after two years and a half we have in England no practical result? The public is not prejudiced—the demand for cheap iron has not ceased. The puddling process is tedious and expensive, and if a system like Mr. Bessemer's could be practically introduced the source of profit would be great, but the public advantage would be greater. The partial instances of success which have been reported are some encouragement for us to hope that good results will yet follow; but the time which has elapsed almost tempts one to conclude that the system may fall into neglect. The fact is, Mr. Bessemer's plan will remove some of the detrimental qualities from iron ore, but cannot expel them all; were he to take good pig-iron free from sulphur, or nearly so, and were he to submit it to his process, Mr. Bessemer is aware that he could turn out a fair quality of common iron; as to malleable bars of steel and cast steel produced by his process, it would seem visionary to think about such a result.

I well recollect the Heath patent, and witnessed the trial it underwent; though a failure in what it professed, it was the means of some improvements being introduced in the manufacture of cast-steel, which have continued to the present time. At that time it was called the "drug system" by persons who were practical workmen and intelligent manufacturers; this was, doubtless, the result of a limited education, which did not embrace the first principles of chemistry. But a change has come over our commercial circumstances; competition has awakened men to the use of the powers which Nature gives, and when in combination surprise the practical man. With Mr. Lucas's softening process as applied to articles of cutlery in cast-iron, comes Mr. Howell's homogenous steel, then Messrs. Dodd's surface converted steel and case hardened files and tools. To dispute these being improvements would be very unwise and contrary to facts; but to suppose the end of discovery and the triumph which some persons would claim for it accomplished is repulsive to experience.

Mr. Mushet's patent has been rather injudiciously questioned as to its originality, a matter which no practical man should find time to discuss. The plain question is, does Mr. Mushet produce a good article in cast and shear steel, and can he sell it cheap? On the former point I have satisfied myself. The first specimen I saw of Mr. Mushet's was open-grained metal, and not free from the existence of flaws which would have rendered it unsuitable for some descriptions of tools; the next was bright, clear, and spotless. I then found Mr. Mushet had several qualities, and he was kind enough to send me two bars of shear-steel drawn down to table-knife size. Of these I should have made some knives long before this, but from circumstances which I could not then foresee; however, I have taken great care of these bars, which are undoubtedly the best specimens of that description of steel which ever came under my observation. This steel is made from the iron of the East India Iron Company, and its superior quality must be evident from the manner in which Mr. Mushet can use it. Indeed, an old principle that a body must exist before you can obtain an article of steel serviceable for general purposes is carried out by Mr. Mushet. Good iron under his patent will evidently produce steel of a very excellent quality. There is a disadvantage under which Mr. Mushet is placed; the steel he makes suitable for one purpose may be tried for another quite the reverse, and may in that way be misrepresented. There is not a manufacturer of steel of the old school who would let one quality of his manufacture be considered fit for any purpose; he must know what you want your steel for, and then he will make it for you. This classification Mr. Mushet seems to want, which a little time and practical attention would soon accomplish. Let him class his steel in numbers—No. 1, for machinery; No. 2, for files and tools; No. 3, for cutlery; and then the tests would be to his satisfaction, and would be sure to prove the success of his patent. Some of your correspondents talk of joining the patents—could you unite the poles? Another asks Mr. Mushet to say how his steel is made—a rather unfair question. After all, there is a certain prospect of the results of the patents being a vast advance in the steel making department, which will benefit the world at large.—*Jan. 26.*

JOHN H. VAMITTART.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.

SIR,—In a notice of Sithney Wheal Buller Mine meeting, held in London on Jan. 14, and published in your Journal of the 15th inst., a public notice of my discharge is given, and with it some stringent and unfounded observations from Mr. G. H. Vamittart. I state that my "reports are uniformly too sanguine, and therefore delusive." I now beg to ask of Mr. Vamittart for a proof of his assertion. I know not what reply or explanation it may be convenient for him to give, but I am prepared to prove that what he gave utterance to is quite contrary to truth. In all my reports (copies of which I have in my possession) I find I have never promised the company a pound of tin more than I knew I could return, and, invariably have the sales justified the statements I have made. If, however, Mr. Vamittart objects to this as referring to what he meant, and gives it to be understood that his opinion refers to that part of my report in which I speak favourably of the future prospects of the mine from existing indications, I at once protest against having uttered a single sentiment either too sanguine or delusive. I can adduce abundant evidence confirmatory of every report I have given, and challenge the most rigid investigation to disprove it. And I here register my opinion that the lode we have in the 80 ft. level in this mine is by far the most kindly and best-natured one that has yet been seen here, and though at present poor for the actual production of tin, yet is charged with all the elements constituting a fine conglomeric lode, which, to all appearances, only requires a little deeper and more extended development to make it a very profitable tin-bearing one. Several of the company were fully aware of this, accordingly, at a former meeting, passed resolutions for the effectual working of the property. Being officially instructed to carry out these resolutions with the greatest energy, I have been doing my utmost to fulfil their intentions; through prejudice, however, or short-sighted had policy the work has been suspended and I am discharged. There are those who know well what this means; but the triumph of such an opposition cannot be of long duration. Might is often allowed for a season to crush the right, but after all it is but feeble against the majesty of truth, which must conquer in due time. And I thank forth in all the pride of consciousness that I have not only served the company with unwearied zeal and constant integrity, but that I have never written a line or given any advice with the least intention to deceive or mislead the company. Being a shareholder and the representative of a respectable portion of the company, I do not intend to leave the mine; shall pay the strictest attention to all that is being done, and shall not decline to manifest the

the principle of integrity that Mr. Vassall and the Chairman of the meeting proposed to give me credit for, and which all will know me can certify during the five years and upwards that I have held the situation.

THE MINING INTEREST IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir,—At the present time, when a Reform Bill is about to be passed, and there is the prospect of an early general election, allow me to draw your attention to the great desirability of having some of those gentlemen most intimately and prominently connected with legitimate British Mining in Parliament. The Railway, Banking, and other importance interests, are strongly and efficiently represented there, and why should not Mining? This country owes its greatness, mainly, if not entirely, to its mineral wealth, and it is entitled to have its representatives in Parliament. The present Members for Cornwall, Devon, and Wales are wholly unconnected with the mining interest, with perhaps one exception; and in that case it is said that land has, to a great extent, taken the place of mines, and that the Member alluded to has become a large proprietor of the surface, from the results of his success in underground operations. As a proof of the necessity of the mining interest having its own representatives, I may remind you that the late unjust attempts to saddle mines with poor rates, were actually promoted, and strenuously urged, solely by several Members for Cornwall connected with the landed interest. There should be in the House Members who can discuss, in a practical manner, any subject connected with mining which may be brought before it. I throw out this hint in your valuable Journal in the hope that it may lead to some step in the matter before it is too late.—Jan. 26. A BRITISH MINER.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—SLATE QUARRIES.

Sir,—1. In Tapping's Prize Essay, a company is called an "association." Would it be consistent with the Cost-book Principle to name our company "The Slate Quarry Company?"

2. And, where the word "adventurers" occur, would it be wrong to substitute the word "shareholders?"

3. In page 74, it is stated that all notices to convene ordinary general or ordinary special meetings shall be advertised once at least in the *Times* and *Mining Journal*, besides being written or printed notices to each shareholder. In modifying this rule would we alter the part about advertising?

4. And would not a written or printed notice sent to each shareholder be sufficient?

5. In page 77 there is a form of certificate of transfer. We intend dividing our capital into 1000 shares. Supposing I should at any time be disposed to sell, say ten shares, would it be necessary to have a certificate of transfer for each of the ten shares so sold? or would one certificate do for the ten?

6. In page 80, there is a rule headed thus:—"Printed on back of certificate, 'That the copy of the foregoing rule as to limited liability, No. [...], and an abstract of all other rules and conditions, be legibly printed on each share certificate.'" Now, which does the above mean? The one in p. 77, headed "transfer," or which?

7. We intend adopting the whole of the rules in Tapping's Essay, modified, of course, and it would be very difficult to form a condensed abstract that might be printed on the back of a small piece of paper. Now, could we leave the under-lined words out of this rule, and I suppose, there would be no necessity of printing an abstract, since we intend giving a copy of the rules to each shareholder.

8. Or is it necessary that an abstract of the rules should also be printed as this directs?

9. Lastly, can we substitute the word "secretary" for the word "pursuer," when it occurs in the rules?

ANSWERS.

1. It is not illegal to call the intended association a "company." The name, "The Slate Quarry Company," may well be used; though as brevity in name is very desirable, it is suggested that the word "Quarry" be omitted.

2. The word "shareholders" may be used in substitution for the word "adventurers," though the latter appellation is the time-hallowed one.

3. In modifying the rule in question, so much as relates to advertising may be omitted, though the present practice of companies is to require advertisements rather than the special notice, and for many reasons—1. The advertisements are less expensive; 2. they are less troublesome to prepare; and, 3. They are easily proved, on critical occasions. A proof, unfortunately, becomes necessary. It is suggested, therefore, that the *Mining Journal* be given a right of action against the committees of management by any shareholder who may be damaged by a violation of the clause.

4. The words underscored may be omitted, but their appearance in Tapping's Cost-book Essay is supposed to have produced the clauses in the Joint-Stock Acts, which provide that every shareholder shall have a copy of his company's articles on payment of 1s.

5. It is not legally necessary that an abstract of the rules should be printed, as suggested. See foregoing answer.

6. The word "secretary" may be substituted for "pursuer," though the latter is the latter, and also the Cornish term.

After we freely and cheerfully answer our correspondent's queries, yet, as the matter concerns the constitution of a company, we suggest to him whether it would not be prudent to have the rules settled by some legal gentleman.

COPPER MINING IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sir,—In the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 1 appears an article by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., on the Progress of Mining in 1858. In this article a review is taken of the different mines in the United Kingdom, and their prospects for the present year. I am astonished and in it no notice of the Ribbles Mine, whose history is somewhat remarkable, and whose prospects of success are considerable. In 1826, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, was seized that on a certain portion of his property there existed large deposits of copper and lead ores. Acting on this advice he sank shafts, and in so doing obtained an amount of ore which sold for 2000*l*. Water then appearing, the working of the mine was discontinued, and nothing further was done with it until 1855, when a 21 years' lease was obtained from the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the said mines, and in the township of Alton, in the parish of Alton, in the county of Stafford. In consequence of this lease a company, called the Ribbles Mining Company, was formed in 1855, consisting of 15,000 shares, at 1*l*. each. The mines are situated in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Ecton mine, from which the late Duke of Devonshire obtained ore to the amount of 4,000,000*l*. The shares were promptly subscribed for in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine, and, as far as paid. Strange to say, on descending the mine the water was found to have disappeared. Since then the shafts have been deepened, and during the extraction new lodes of copper and veins of lead have been discovered. A steam-engine in course of erection, and will soon be at work; as soon as this is accomplished the mine will be driven on, and large quantities of copper and lead ore brought to surface. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this mine, or the extraordinary combination of favourable circumstances connected with it. The management and list of shareholders is second to none in the kingdom. The 5*l*. already subscribed has sufficed for deepening and developing the mine and erecting the steam-engine, besides paying large balances in hand. The lease found will nearly or quite pay for getting the copper. The copper ore is found in such descriptions of soil as is easily worked. The ore on being assayed yields more than 31 per cent. of pure copper; and it is supposed not only that no further call will be required, but that it will be the close of the year take its place amongst the dividend-paying mines. I think, taking all these things into consideration, that I am justified in expressing my astonishment that a mine with such pretensions should not have obtained even a passing notice in an annual review of the progressive and dividend-paying mines of England.

A SHAREHOLDER.

LADY BERTHA MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Sir,—Having a duty to perform in correcting the erroneous reports given by some parties, especially Capt. Clemo and Thomas Richards (the former linking the latter with him, as much as to say, if I sink you shall with me), I think the following will be the shareholders, the public, and also "X," an idea of who is right and who is wrong.—We will take the 41 fm. level first, where it is reported by the above agents to produce stones of ore only. All the ground driven east and west up to the last sampling this level, including cross-cut, was 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., and reported from time to time to be worth as follows:—Dec. 15, 2 tons; Dec. 19, 2 tons; Dec. 29, 2 tons. This would average the above about 2 tons per fm. The 30 fm. level has been worked in November and December 4 fms. 5 ft. 9 in., and reported to be worth—40*l*. per fm., say 3 tons; Nov. 15, 30*l*. 3 tons; Nov. 24, 4 tons; Nov. 31, 4 tons; Dec. 15, 3 tons; Dec. 15, 1 ton: this will average the above driving 3 tons per fm. The 30 fathom level east we had a good lode for 4 ft. driving, which was reported on Dec. 15 at 3 tons per fm., and afterwards poor, would be 2 tons. Carter's winze was sunk in November and December 4 fms., and reported as follows:—Nov. 10, 8 tons; Nov. 24, 60*l*. per fathom, say 8 tons; Nov. 31, 60*l*. per fm., say 8 tons; Dec. 8, 9 tons; Dec. 17, 12 tons; Dec. 22, 12 tons: this will average the sinking 10 tons per fm. The 30 fm. level west, say, 10 tons. We also sampled 30 tons of tributers' ore.

Now, Sir, if the whole of these drivages and sinkings had turned out according to my estimate, we should have sampled about 102 tons: whereas we sampled about 103 tons, then left some on the quay, owing to the wagons breaking down, together with a ton on the floor. If Capt. Clemo and Richards' reports were true—such as the producing stones of ore only, the 30 west 2 to 3 tons per fm., the 30 east stones of ore, winze 4*l*. and 5 tons per fm., and the pitches all poor, we should have sampled about 50 tons of ore; therefore, I again ask who is right and who is wrong? We have been no less than 12 calculating agents from our immediate neighbourhood inspect this mine, all of whom concur in my reports, and some have written to that effect for whom they inspected. If the whole of those places were looking so as reported by Capt. Clemo (and he links in Capt. Richards with him), I would ask both from what points, as Capt. Clemo's particular attention was drawn to them, returning again to the winze (Carter's), I have not seen Mr. Murchison's Review, but Capt. Richards has reported such as Capt. Clemo states he has, so much for inspections. We, he says the first 8 fms. is valued at 5 tons per fm., and I am told also that he reported the last 1½ fm. produces 14 tons per fm. for the length of the winze (14 ft.). I will like to know what he means by 8 fms. and the last 1½ fm., when the lode was taken down 8 fms. altogether from brace when he was there. Again, he says the 8 ft. high is 14 ft. long: it is true the winze is 14 ft. long, for 5 or 6 ft. high; but with this the winze will not average more than 10 ft. long from brace to bottom. As he would not have been made only I intended to have put a stop up the western shaft for the last sampling, knowing the 30 west had fallen off in value, and wanting more to go in with the best parcel.

Capt. Richards cannot be very clear-sighted in having a doubt that the mine will ever

pay from going underground only once, and then, comparatively speaking, for a few minutes only, when we are accumulating reserve so fast, that only a few months ago we had scarcely 100 tons in the mine, and now, according to his own reports, we have 3500*l*. worth. I would also advise Capt. Clemo not to direct people's attention to paper, but that he will in future, when he goes to inspect mines, direct his particular attention to a better judgment, and not report winzes to be worth 4*l*. 5 tons per fm. when they are shown to be worth 10 and 12 tons. Also not to draw his head through the loop from which we started, and peep at the 41, which I take little or no notice of.

You will see by last week's *Journal* that it is entirely out of prejudice he wrote in such a strain, because he now tries to evade the question. I must also here remark that the two captains are not brothers, but a family connection; and judging from the long conversation they had together at the Devon Great Consols Mine, before Capt. Richards came to inspect, we may as well conclude that "birds of a feather flock together." I append an abstract, showing where the last sampling came from:—The 41 fm. level, 5 tons, 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in.; the 30 fm. level west, 15 tons, 5 fms.; ditto east, 2 tons, 4 ft.; the slopes, 10 tons; tribute, 30 tons; the winze, 40 tons, 4 fms.—102 tons.

Lady Bertha Mine, Jan. 27. JAMES METHERELL.

MINING REVIEWS CONSIDERED AS A GUIDE TO INVESTORS.

Sir,—As the author of a late Mining Review has made Lady Bertha the object of his especial solicitude, and as the late sudden depression in the shares of this mine may in a measure be traced to his remarks and inserted report thereon, assisted by concurrent circumstances, we think it is essential that bona fide shareholders in mines generally should have some clue to the value of such strictures, tending as they do to the depreciation of their property. "A tree is known by its fruit," and as time alone can prove the soundness of advice in mining matters, there can be no objection to a partial review of those Mining Reviews.

About the end of 1854 a treatise was ushered into public notice, professing to be "a guide to mining as a means of investment," and giving the history and prospects of many mines; and singled out from the list of mines that time were 40 progressive, especially recommended, with elaborate reports appended, by Charles Thomas, and other agents of reliable experience. Four years has since elapsed, and by this time the advice there given ought to stand the test of analysis. We submit a tabular statement, as illustrative of the value, &c., at the two periods, 1854 and Jan. 1859:—

SINCE WOUND UP.

	Value in 1854, p. share.	Present value p. share.
Basset Graze	Not ascertained	—
Boringdon Consols	£ 1 12 6	—
East Rose	19 10 0	—
Great Polgoth	1 0 0	—
Hemerdon Consols	0 15 0	—
Ivybridge	0 10 0	—
Lydford	0 7 6	—
Merlin	0 15 0	—
Mitchell	0 7 6	—
North Fowey	0 7 6	—
Pendarves and St. Aubyn	0 10 0	—
Silver Brook	0 10 0	—
South Bog	0 15 0	—
West Sorridge	0 5 0	—
Wheal Messer	30 0 0	—
Wheal Trevelyan	1 7 6	—
Wheal Tristram	1 10 0	—
Wheal Whitehall	2 0 0	—

STILL AT WORK.

	1854	1859
Camborne Consols	13 10 0	£2 0 0
Carvath United	2 0 0	1 0 0
Clijah and Wentworth	14 0 0	3 10 0
Eaglebrook	1 5 0	1 10 0
East Gunnie	1 10 0	1 10 0
East Tamar	1 10 0	0 15 0
East Russell	1 10 0	7 0 0
Garrig	0 10 0	0 5 0
Great Cinnis	0 17 6	1 0 0
Great Hewas United	0 7 6	0 10 0
Great Badden	1 15 0	0 2 6
Hawkmor	1 2 6	0 17 6
North Robert	3 5 0	2 10 0
Sordridge	2 0 0	0 14 0
South Carn Brea	2 0 0	0 10 0
South Crever	1 5 0	1 10 0
West Par	1 0 0	0 12 6
Crebor	1 10 0	0 15 0
Wheal Sidney	3 0 0	0 17 6
Wheal Trefusis	4 10 0	0 5 0
Wheal Wrey	4 0 0	2 10 0
Wheal Harriett	0 15 0	0 15 0
Total	£128 7 6	£32 19 0
Loss, irrespective of calls, on one share in each in the four years		95 8 0
Total		£128 7 6

The summary of the whole is that only two—Wheal Wrey and Sorridge—have since paid dividends, and these only transiently—the former now making calls, and Sorridge rapidly exhausting its balance in hand: 18 out of the 40 have ceased to exist, and so much have the whole lot fallen in value, that for one share in each a total of no more than 32*l*. 19s. could now be got against a cost in 1854 of 128*l*. 7s. 6d., showing a total loss of 95*l*. 8s. 6d., without taking into account the accumulated amount of four years' calls. Lady Bertha has little reason to regret not being favourably noticed in a Review, as it may still toss its cap and display its feathers, notwithstanding any such unflattering treatment. The author of the *Mining Review* may have some notion of this statement due to those who have suffered by placing confidence in his judgment, and as explanatory of results so widely differing from his prognostications.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

WHEAL ADDAMS—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

Sir,—Capt. Moore, of Wheal Addams, instead of sending you his usual report, bearing date Jan. 11, substituted a very extraordinary account relative to my inspection of his, or rather Addams, mine, and questioned my ability to do so.

I had almost resolved to pass Capt. Moore's remarks unnoticed, but on second consideration think, in justice to the public, I had better give a short reply. As to my abilities for inspection I say nothing, but let others form their own estimate from my past experience and works. I may here add that when I attended to inspect, among other matters he told me the secretary was to blame to send a man at that time to inspect, knowing the mine was full of water to the 40 in the south, and up to the 28 in the north part. And also they well knew that he had torn the mine to pieces, and taken away almost all of the ore to meet the cost for the last 12 months. Now, Mr. Editor, after such statements as these I could not reasonably expect to be held high in his estimation, more than others. The most extraordinary part of his statement, however, is that "no one can give honest opinion of the mine in its present state, however honest he might be," and concludes his so-called report by stating "Wheal Addams will bear any honest investigation, underground or at grass."

I hope he has read my report ere this, which he stated he had not done when he wrote his letter. He will find I made nearly the same remarks relative to the bad state of the mine. But I think he ought to have been honest enough to have said, instead of the levels having been "filled with water," that they were gone together, if ever any such levels exist as he has been so long in saying. Capt. Moore also admits in his remarks that "the lodes have been torn near the surface." I would advise any one interested in the mine to enquire where all the newly-discovered lodes are that the former company never saw, which we have so often seen reported in the *Mining Journal*? Again, he states "the old floors of the mine were laid down on the backs of the lodes," which has injured the levels. If such be the case, and they were not in a proper position, the question arises—Why lay the new floors in precisely the same place, everything belonging to the old company having been sold and removed? A new lode, as far as has been said out elsewhere, if to greater advantage.

Capt. Moore professes to have made a bet with his son to sample 150 tons of ore per month, after the crusher is set to work—query. Does he ever intend to set it work; and if so, what class of ore is it to be? Were I a shareholder I should hope it would not be of the same character as the so-called copper ore which was carted to Teignbridge, to the canal side, a distance of about 10 miles, at a cost of something like 7s. or 8s. per ton, about 12 months since, and then found to be worthless, not containing sufficient copper to induce any smelter to accept it even as a gift.

The committees and shareholders will do well to compare Capt. Moore's reports of the mine with the actual results in the sale of ore, and not be blinded by his charge that I am incompetent.—*Christon, Jan. 26.* J. F. NICHOLLS.

PENCORSE CONSOLS MINES.

Sir,—The advertisement which appeared in last week's *Journal*, offering this property for sale, took all but those who were aware of the resolution entered on at the late general meeting with great surprise, but none more so than they who know the capabilities of the mine. The extremely modest advertisement does not convey any just idea of the subject, and certainly is anything but an attractive document. No day is even named, and the whole affair seems to be sent in, and the whole affair seems unlikely to obtain many competitors. The company certainly have the right to sell their property when or how they please, but I doubt if the mode adopted will be the best, or most likely to obtain a good or fair price. Why not have sold it by public auction? There are many speculators in Cornwall who would jump at such an opportunity as this affords, for the company's books, and the returns of ore continually being made, prove to demonstration the mine has paid its way for some months, and the ore already discovered and undercut is sufficient to render this satisfactory state of things certain for many months at least, and by judicious procedure to yield a considerable profit.

There is now on the mine and at the sea-shipping port, nearly 900*l*. worth of ore. The present difficulty of the mine arises solely from the want of judicious management in the sale of its produce, and neglect in getting in the calls that have been made. The committee of management have been composed of gentlemen wholly unacquainted with mining, its customs, or pursuits, to two of whom have been entrusted the sales of the ores; and because a temporary depression has taken place in the price of blende they refuse to sell at the reduced quotation. Now, Sir, would any company be justified in abandoning a mine just on the point of making profits because the standard of copper ore, or the price of iron, falls a trifle. These are vicissitudes to which mining, as well as all other interests, are liable, for which, in fact, nothing is exempt. Had all the calls been collected, and the ore returned, the mine would have been in a very different position; but when mines are managed by committees who do not know their duties, and will not be told, little else but such results can be anticipated. The mine would long since have been abandoned but for the liberality and experience of its Chairman, who regrets the present proceeding, but finds it inevitable. I should not have troubled you with these observations, but I do so in justice to mining generally, as this is one of the numerous instances of mines being ruined more from want of management than want of mineral. The present proprietors will be surprised and chagrined to find some future company in possession, and reaping the rewards of their exertions and capital. Upwards of 9000*l*. worth of blende, lead, and copper ores has been sold, and nearly an equal quantity discovered. The liabilities of the mine are, in the aggregate, about 1000*l*. against which are to be taken the ores at surface, say, at the lowest figure, 750*l*. arrears of call, &c., say equal to 1000*l*.; to meet the deficiency a call of 4s. per share has been made, and winding-up decided on.

This valuable plant when disposed of will be for dividend; this, if properly managed, will yield a handsome sum, far superior to the lately quoted prices of shares.

If companies will commit such suicidal acts there is no help for it but to reprobate,

lay the facts before the public as a deed of fairness, as it jeopardises the property of gentlemen who have been and were likely to have received handsome revenues for dues, and militates seriously against mining, by affording the ill-disposed and disappointed an apparently justifiable argument for their vituperation.—*Jan. 27.* GEORGE HENWOOD.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court Old Broad-street, on Thursday.—Mr. A. HARRIS in the chair.

Mr. DUNBAR (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The accounts showed—

Copper ore sold	£4713 18 2
Carriage	143 0 2
Sundries	64 0 11=£4920 19 3
Mine cost, Sept. and Oct.	£2594 1 6
Merchants' bills	785 8 1
Dues	303 14 5
Call on Wheal Agar shares	100 0 0=3783 4 0
Balance (profit)	£1137 15 3
Balance last audit	1646 9 6
Total balance	£2784 4 9

Mr. ELLIS suggested that the amount due to merchants should not be stated in the balance-sheet in one amount, but that the particulars of each bill should be given, that shareholders might see what improvement had been effected under the new management.

Dr. McNEA thought it desirable that, as they had now entered upon a new management, an opportunity should be given to shareholders to compare notes.

After some conversation, it was resolved that the accounts, with this alteration, having been duly audited and examined, showing a credit balance of £2784*l*. be allowed and passed.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the committee had gone very closely into the question of dividend, and they now proposed to pay a dividend of 3*l*. per share on the 256 shares of the company, which would leave a balance of 2016*l*. 4s. 9d. to be carried to next account. They were desirous to put themselves in a position to prevent bankers' charges for discount, which in 12 months would be a considerable item; they now, therefore, propose a dividend of 3*l*. per share, to be paid as soon as the accounts were issued. By not declaring a larger dividend their balance would be greatly increased, so as to place them in a safe and sound financial position.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question from Mr. Watson, replied that there ought to be a floating capital of 3000*l*.

A resolution was then unanimously passed, to declare a 3*l*. dividend, as recommended by the committee.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, said that the gross prospective profits of the next two months was 1350*l*., upon which there was a charge on the part of the East Wheal Agar.

The CHAIRMAN said that it had been thought advisable to abandon that mine, but Mr. Pryor thought they had better persevere a little longer.

The SECRETARY read the manager's report, as follows:—

Jan. 26.—Elliot's engine-shaft is down about 14 fms. below the 140. After we have sunk 1 fm. more we shall at once commence cross-cuts to intersect the lodes referred to in my former reports—that is, Allen's, Menadue's, and Vivian's north and south lodes. On our accomplishing these objects it will place us in a position to submit for your approval the immediate sinking of the sump-shaft, or otherwise. Menadue's lode, in the 140 west, is suspended for the present, the same being poor, and not a great distance from the boundary. We have commenced to sink a winze (named in the last report) in the bottom of this level, in which the lode will produce 1½ ton per fm. I look forward for an early improvement in this winze, as the shoot of ore is dipping in a direction that will require us to sink 3 fms. more to reach it. The 104, driving west, is split up in branches, but from its present appearances we calculate that in driving a short distance they will come together, when I see no reason why it should not be of equal value as last reported. The 50 west is poor. In driving a short distance we shall reach the cross-course, where there is a great chance of the lode improving; on the intersection of this cross-course we shall drive north to cut Vivian's lode, which object I consider important as there is a good run of ore ground gone down in the level above. In the 35 fm. level, east of winze, the lode is worth 30*l*. per fm. The 27 west (I beg to call your attention to my views at all times expressed on this level, although up to this time poor, to-day is worth 15*l*. per fathom; and, what is more satisfactory to me than even its value, the ground has undergone a sudden change, and I am induced to believe in a few days it will be in a course of ore. A winze sinking below this level is down 7 fathoms; this winze has been poor, but I am glad to say that fine stones of ore have been broken from the bottom of the bed. The 17 west has been driven through 8 fms. of ore ground within the last two months, works on an average 30*l*. per fm.; present end not so good, worth from 12*l*. to 15*l*. This end is a hard bar of ground, which this lode is subject to, but which has not lasted long. I purpose at our next setting to put up a rise in the back of this level, to make another level 10 fathoms above, as there is no level over it. I now look forward to raising very large quantities of ore from this part of the mine. We shall also sink a winze with all speed from this level to the 27, which will throw great light on this piece of ground as to its value, and, in addition, serve to ventilate the place referred to in Vivian's south lode. The 92 west will produce 1½ ton per fm. The 38, on Vivian's north lode, the present end suspended, and being of the opinion there is a portion of the lode standing north, in order to prove if it is correct or not, we have put the men to cross-cut for the same. The 27 west, on the same lode, produces 1 ton of ore per fm. Allen's lode, in the 92 west, is poor; our object is to drive this level some distance further, with a view of getting out of the old channel of ground, in which no ore of any value has been found in this mine. The winze sinking below the 80, on Jope's lode, has been sunk 6 fms. through ground worth on an average 30*l*. per fm.; the present bottom is still good. In addition to the bargains mentioned, we have set the 80, on Clymo's lode, which end has a very promising appearance; and the 50, on Allen's, or main lode. The 17, on Glipin's lode west—I would here remark, since driving this end the lode is much improved, and will now produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are producing their usual quantity of ore, and, on the whole, I consider our prospects are not worse, but am of opinion we shall be able shortly to report much more favourably of this mine, without bringing any reflection upon ourselves. Our last month's sale, with the month's copper ore now preparing for the market, I estimate will realise the same amount of money as is now credited.—F. B. PRYOR, manager.—[We, the undersigned, perfectly agree in this our manager's report of the West Caradon.—H. TAYLOR, W. JOHNS, and W. TAYLOR.]

The meeting having been made special, The CHAIRMAN said, he would, he thought, be consulting the interests of shareholders that the 256 shares, in which under the present arrangement should be divided into 512 shares. As every shareholder was at liberty to express his opinion, it was for them to determine as they thought best. The course proposed, if resolved upon, would undoubtedly cause more dealing in the company's shares.

Mr. HINDSAY said that the proposed plan was now adopted by some of the best mines in Cornwall. He thought their worthy Chairman had fully expressed the advantages consequent upon the proposed arrangement—that it would afford an opportunity to deal in their shares.

Mr. HARRIS said that many persons would like to possess a share, but were unable, in consequence of the price. By adopting the plan proposed, while they would render facilities for buying and selling shares, they would not in any way do injury to themselves.

Mr. J. BOYLE thought it desirable that the shares should be divided as proposed. It would doubtless increase the value of their shares, inasmuch as it would afford opportunities for competing for the shares; and, therefore, it was a duty to themselves to take the step proposed.

After some further conversation, it was unanimously resolved that the capital of the company, now represented by 256 parts or shares, be divided into 512 parts or shares; and that the 17, on Glipin's lode west—existing 256th part or share be henceforth represented by two 512th parts or shares.

The SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Young, who was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, thanking the proprietors for the acknowledgment of his services. The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, replied there were 5 tons of ore more than had been anticipated, and the quality of the ore was improving.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked they were now arriving at a more satisfactory position.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

OKEL TOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Newgate-street, on Tuesday. Mr. DIXON in the chair.

Mr. W. CHANNING (the pursuer) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last.—The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 152 12 11
Call	1024 0 0
Ore and mounds sold	27 2 5=£1447 15 4
Mine cost for Sept., Oct., and Nov.	£1157 8 10
Duchy dues	13 2
Discount on calls	31 10 0
Fifty shares forfeited	25 0 0=1227 0 0
Balance	£ 220 15 4

The arrears of call amounted to 179*l*. 5s., and merchants' accounts 467*l*. 11s. 5d. The liabilities exceed the assets by 246*l*. 16s.

Capt. W. B. COLLOM, in answer to a question referring to the pending action, stated that the Duchy had agreed to defend the action. The action was brought against them because they were considered as trespassers, and, therefore, the Duchy would defend them as their lessee, for it involved a question that affected the Duchy more than it did them. The SECRETARY thought the question would come to an issue in Feb.

Capt. COLLOM observed that the Duchy had seven manors in Cornwall, and each alike will be affected by the result.

On the proposition that the resolutions passed at the last meeting be confirmed, Mr. STONE suggested, as a great deal of money had been spent in the development of the mine, that, in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed at a previous meeting, all shares in arrears of call should be forfeited, that such resolution be now confirmed.

Mr. J. R. TRACY proposed, and Mr. STONE seconded, the resolution that the proceedings at the last meeting be confirmed, which was put, and carried.

The accounts having been examined and found correct, were allowed and passed.

The following report, dated Jan. 25, was then read:—

The engine-shaft is sunk to the 80, under the adit, and we have commenced driving north and south to intersect the copper lodes. On the western side of the great cross-course these lodes have not been seen below the surface. In the north cross-cut, in the 80, they will be cut at a depth of 120 fms. From the very favourable character of the ground in the 80 we anticipate being enabled to drive from 6 to 8 fathoms per month in either cross-cut, should the ground remain the same as it now is. In the 65, in cutting through the great copper lode, the south branch has been intersected, and on it we are now driving a level. A winze has been sunk from the 50 on this branch, which consists of ore and arsenical mounds, and worth about 2*l*. per fm. As soon as this winze is communicated with the 65 we shall be in a position to break about 50 tons per month, at a very moderate cost, as when it is broken there is nothing more required but to crush it to make it marketable. The main lode in this level consists principally of arsenical mounds with copper ore. In the 50, to the east of the eastern cross-course, after cutting through 5 fms. of very hard capels, we have discovered the leader or main part of the lode, about 2 ft. wide, of copper ore; this lode will yield about 6 tons of ore per fathom where it is cut through, which ore we estimate to be worth 5*l*. per ton, thus making the lode to be worth 30*l*. per fathom. In driving through the large capels of the lode some large vaghs, or fissures, were met with, about which some very good ore has been broken

when the present letter was written, the funds made in his hands were not sufficient to enable him to continue working the mine; since then on the La Trinidad Mine there had only been an outlay just enough to enable them legally to retain its possession.

Major FARRELL, R.A., was not surprised at the opinion expressed regarding La Trinidad Mine, but all hon. proprietors must be aware that it was a speculative mine. It was not at all improbable, however, that in that mine there was great wealth, but they had not the means to prosecute its development. Mr. Farrell had inspected it, and it was not to them, if they had the funds, to work it; and their debt must be paid before any could reap the benefit. If £100,000 could be obtained it would be very desirable to work it still, for he did not think it possible there could be any collusion.

The CHAIRMAN said that the works referred to had been suspended under a necessity of consolidating their funds, because sufficient could not be advanced to work them. Mr. WILLIAMSON said an impression was entertained that the mine Jesus Maria was the mainstay, and that it was a very small concern, and, on that account, it can never sufficiently remunerative to retrieve the misfortune of the United Mexican Mining Association; while, on the other hand, it had gone forth that it was a mine that afforded almost boundless operations.

Major FARRELL observed that the property was very extensive, and quite sufficient to support their company. The works, of necessity, had been contracted lately, consequent upon the deepening of the shaft, but in the next two months greater and more satisfactory results, in his opinion, would be attained. Their perennities were vast, and there was an extensive field for reviving and completely reactivating the affairs of the company.

The CHAIRMAN thought there was good reason to hope, without entertaining any sanguine expectation whatever, that the accounts would furnish them with a small, but considerable and satisfactory result from the subsequent working upon the deepened shaft. It was a small mine now—that is, in its present working operations; but the extension of their rights were very large indeed, and the eventual results, he doubted not, would be commensurate with the just anticipations of those who entertained the most sanguine expectations.

Mr. PHILLIPS considered it extremely difficult to convey to others a correct impression of the state of that mine. He thought that he had been the innocent cause of the impression that had been abroad—that this mine was a small concern. It was a small mine at the present time compared to any other concern which has been more developed. Its results at the present time, comparatively speaking, are nothing, the profit being only £1200. during the last three months, which arose from the fact that the mine had been fully developed. He had been constantly urging the continuance of one of the shafts, which was the sinking the shaft deeper still; because, like the main shaft, it was the point from which all other workings must branch.

It was not to be carried out, their operations largely extended, or ground could be worked, but all this required time and capital, either derived from the pockets of shareholders or from returns from the mine. Unfortunately, that company was not in a position to supply the requisite capital, and consequently they had been compelled to draw the resources of the mine. The shaft had been sunk without any further call upon the proprietors beyond the last loan raised. He considered that a very small part had been used—these levels must be extended right and left—in fact, there were four different points upon which to work. The fences indicate that the levels can be driven in various directions, which must be pushed on as fast as possible, when, no doubt, the resources would increase, and they would go on increasing from the deepening of the shaft, but they would not stop there; that shaft must be sunk to the centre of the earth to open out levels so long as the depth was productive. There was a point in that report where it was shown that the quality of the ore was poor, and that very much depended upon the improvement in the quality of the ore. Now, it was very evident that if a profit of £1200. was made in three months upon a contracted working that increase would be a net profit. It was, therefore, an important feature that they had a very large extent of ground beyond and in a sort called the Dolores, which was worked at the last meeting as a very important matter. Their works must be extended in that ground, and it was only required to open and develop it.

Mr. WILLIAMSON expressed his satisfaction at the statement of Mr. Phillips; he thought, however, that the report, so far from making a too sanguine statement, had not said enough. The CHAIRMAN said they had been actuated by a desire to do that which was right, and it was not for any consequences, but from a determination to do what was right, he thought their duty.

Mr. FARRELL, in answer to a question, replied that the quantity of ore raised during the last quarter was very much the same as that of the previous quarter. He thought, however, that the mine had been underworked, and had, therefore, not given the yield it was capable of. The Villavieja Mine had much decreased in its results.

Mr. WILLIAMSON remarked that the accounts received that morning from Mexico were more favourable than he had expected. The CHAIRMAN thought the state of things in Mexico was such that any change must be for the better. He was not, however, very ready to augur great good from the United States co-operation as the affairs of the country could not be made worse, he hoped for the best.

Mr. FARRELL, in answer to a question with reference to the reported discovery of gold, said there had been no actual discovery; gold had always been mixed with the silver. He considered further conversation, it was resolved that the report be received and printed. The CHAIRMAN, in proposing Major Farrell, R.A., thought the shareholders might consolidate themselves upon having a director who possessed more positive knowledge of any other company of the sort could have. They had a gentleman of knowledge and ability, who had been a considerable time in Mexico; and a gentleman of known science and earnest desire, will afford security for a right application of their exertions, and successful results.

It was then unanimously resolved that Major Farrell, R.A., be elected director. The CHAIRMAN, in referring to the unremitting kindness and indulgence which had been extended to him, said it was impossible any longer to do them justice, and, therefore, he determined to relinquish all such positions. He felt, however, extremely anxious for the success of the company. The reason there never had been any alteration in the management was that they had a body of proprietors who never concealed anything, and never made any change for the better. He thought the directors were very anxious to have the facts they wanted to look at their own concerns, and they had abstained from making any false representations, or from raising sanguine expectations, and had carefully observed that line by which nobody could say that they had done anything but given a true and clear report of the state of their affairs.

Vote of thanks having been unanimously accorded to the Chairman for his indefatigable zeal in furtherance of the interests of the company, to which he responded in graceful terms, cordially thanking them for the expression of kindness tendered, and earnestly wishing them an ultimate great success, the proceedings terminated.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Wednesday, at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, Col. KENNEDY in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. VIAN) read the advertisement convening the meeting. The Secretary then read several letters from California which had been received since the last meeting, from which it appeared that the works continued to be carried on, and profits to the extent of 1000. per month were being realised; the works were being executed by the manager on his own responsibility, and execution had been delayed for short period, Mr. Walsh having personally become responsible for the debt, which amounted to \$15,000. A claim had also been made by Mr. McCabe for \$1135, the amount of which he required to be made in money, or by some tangible security. The Secretary kept actively employed, and matters remained much the same as at previous times. There was no lack of hands, and the supply of quartz was plentiful.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the ton of quartz he had delivered to Mr. Squire, from the Crystal Palace, to operate upon, and samples had been delivered to Mr. Johnson and Mr. J. H. Clement to analyse, and reports from both those gentlemen were in the hands of the directors. From Mr. Johnson's report, it appeared that a gain of 9 to 22 per cent had been effected, but whether this resulted from the superior crushing, or from the superiority of Mr. Squire's process, could not be said; Mr. Clement stating that a considerable saving could be effected by selecting the quartz, and that a great loss had been caused by indiscriminately crushing all quartz. He thought, for the present, there was no reason to further into the advisability of the selection of quartz, but he would, before the question for this meeting to decide, I take to be, not how are we to work, but whether we are to work at all? I do not think it is my duty to recommend prosecuting experiments when we have no means to meet the outlay necessary, but, whether it would not be advisable to adopt measures to dissolve the company; by our last letters, we find that, in the past few months, our agents have more than doubled their outlay, the management in California having expended upwards of \$3000. It was always the same promises of future prosperity from the agents, and I think our course would be to have it to our agents out there, the more we can do with the property, or for this meeting to take some steps for the winding-up of its affairs.

Mr. Squire showed some specimens of the quartz he had received from the Crystal Palace, and stated that he received the quantity stipulated for, and had operated on it. There had been an enormous loss on the sulphur contained in the quartz, and that the quality of the quartz was very inferior to that of this company. He concluded that he was not allowed to make any selection from the quartz at the Crystal Palace, as his agreement was that the experiment should be made on a ton of quartz of the same selection, while that received by him was almost worthless. He was quite satisfied that the gentlemen present knew nothing of the value of the quartz on their ground, and they would not think of giving up this undertaking. In the parcel selected some of the stones yielded at the rate of 2 to 3 ozs. of gold to the ton.

SHARERHOLDERS: If he understood the correspondence correctly, it was stated that the bill had been kept running, and a profit of from 500. to 1000. per month made. He did not like to know how this profit was disposed of?

Mr. Squire stated that such profit had been applied to payment of interest on the loan, and that the Company had applied for a large sum of money for quartz, which quartz they never had, it having been taken from them by "jumpers."

Mr. WATSON: We cannot expect to get anything like an ounce of gold by the process, according to Mr. Squire's argument, as he understood it was that you crush the quartz just as it was brought to us, or have some one to select the good from that which was not pay for the working. There is no doubt that the people we have in California do not understand the thing, and we have spent a considerable sum of money, increasing liabilities to a large amount; I wish to know who were responsible for this—where the shareholders in England? and could the machinery be taken?

SHARERHOLDERS: They could take the mine.

Mr. WATSON: I should not advise the concern to be carried on a day if we are liable. SHARERHOLDERS: Who out there could make any person here liable, and for what? Mr. WATSON: It appears their things are liable to be taken.

Mr. Squire: But if you consider the instructions we sent them when the company was sold, and placed out of their power to make us responsible. That no mistake had occurred in these matters, the instructions sent them were printed ones, and one of them was that they should not, under any circumstances, incur any liability whatever without first receiving the full permission of the board so to do; therefore, I cannot say how they can have any claim against the company of any kind whatever. It is by their statement that not only have they pledged the credit of the company, but also incurred great personal liability.

Mr. WATSON: That if we go on with this, or commence a new company, I think it is very desirable before either step is decided upon that we should obtain the best possible opinion on the subject of our liability.

SHARERHOLDERS: The correspondence has been carried on most carefully by our worthy Secretary, who has been most particular in his instructions.

Mr. GREEN: Any liability incurred has been done so by the parties out there on their own responsibility, and none whatever can attach itself to the shareholders here. We have been ably represented by our secretary, and we are assured that they have not been operating with the credit of the company. I beg to differ in opinion from the Chairman with respect to abandoning the undertaking; the documents read show that a profit was being made, but that it had been all swallowed up in payment of interest. We have only to look at other foreign mines, which after being in a similar position have become most profitable undertakings. Many scientific men have given the most satisfactory opinions upon the richness of the quartz: we do not

have one of the most valuable gold-bearing quartz mines of the present day. In my humble judgment, it does not follow that because you have lost the greater part of your money that you should abandon it. At the meeting of the Port Phillip, 12 months ago, there was the same cry of abandonment, but it was not abandoned, and now they are paying dividends, not out of the capital, but the returns. Had we fully considered the subject in all its bearing, I think it would be better for us to subscribe amongst ourselves to pay off existing liabilities, which would show to the public that there was something to be done. A new company could then be formed, and I have not the slightest doubt that the whole amount required will be subscribed in a few weeks.

The Solicitor wished distinctly to state that there was not the slightest liability. The trustees were sent expressly to look after the affairs of the company. We sent them over 10000. which was to have been sacred, and on no account to be used in mining. Not only were these instructions disregarded, but the whole amount was spent in mining, together with the sum for which they had now made themselves answerable. Considerable discussion then ensued, and a variety of suggestions were made for forming a new company, without any decision being come to on the subject. On the motion of Mr. WATSON it was resolved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the directors should be empowered to receive tenders for the sale of the property, and to report to the shareholders thereon."—The meeting was then adjourned for a fortnight.

DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, Mr. ARNOLD ROGERS in the chair.

Mr. F. SANDERS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous one, which were confirmed; and the report of the directors was then, being printed, taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a very pleasant thing to appear before them in the position of Chairman, their operations continued unproductive; but much of the unpleasantness was happily removed by the knowledge that the shareholders had confidence in the direction. It must be recollected, moreover, that the advantage of the shareholders was the advantage of the directors, the directors being among the largest shareholders, and, therefore, if they did not do their utmost to promote the interests of the undertaking they would be damaging their own property, which few would be likely to do intentionally.

Upon the subject of finance, he might remark that he had stated at the last meeting that after all advised bills had been paid they would then have £13,700. at the credit of the deposit account at the credit of current account they had £4261, and that the value of the shares was 70000. If they looked at the balance-sheet they would find on deposit account £13,700.—the same; whilst the current account was 3497, which proved that they had not been lavish in their expenditure. They had kept faith with the shareholders, and been careful of the finances. They had bills advised £921. 12s. 11d., of which £500. was for their manager's (Mr. Hackett's) salary. Their financial position was, he thought, one thing for which they might take credit, and the shareholders could congratulate themselves that their money was not gone, and that it was not going.

He would here inform the shareholders that the auditors had refused to receive the sum awarded to them for their services until the company was in a better position to give it to them. This refusal he could only regard as most honourable and kind, and he was sure the shareholders would agree with him. He regretted that the directors were not in a position to offer them any information with respect to their affairs in New Zealand, but, owing to the irregularity of the postal communications, their last advice, sent by the June and July mails to the colony, had not arrived there at the date of their last advice from New Zealand; this fact had been corroborated by London houses, whose agents wrote to the same effect. Until those letters had been received by the directors, they could not know what the effect of their working had been, but these advisers, their manager, Mr. Hackett, had been instructed to advise the directors upon the cost of raising the chrome, and shipping the same, the quantity that can be annually shipped, and the probable cost of a railroad. As they would see by the report, they had received no answers to the enquiries sent out, and, consequently, they did not know the effect of their letters out there, any more than the shareholders themselves. They expected it would create some ebullition of feeling, but this they could not help. Mr. Munro, they learned, had taken a seat at the Nelson board on the committee, and, altogether, in their last meeting, they had been very anxious to change for the better. However, the directors were anxiously desirous to investigate everything, and they trusted that under the new arrangement there would be an amount of energy and discretion which the former committee did not exercise. In the hands of Mr. Munro and Mr. Wells they would doubtless go on better; but as they had not heard anything, he must repeat that they could not give them any information. They had just received the accounts, and the register of shares, but the accounts were very voluminous, and it was necessary for Mr. Sanders to go through the whole, and put them in good order. Although the directors had repeatedly written for monthly accounts of the progress in New Zealand, they had never had it until the January mail. He thought that the shareholders would acknowledge that no blame lay with the directors. They had requested the manager to engage himself in collecting in the outstanding accounts, and in preparing a corrected register. When they had these particulars they would be better prepared to consider how to act. They could not talk of winding-up the concern and dividing the assets, as they did not know what the liabilities in the colony might be. They did not believe any liabilities to exist, but it was better to be too cautious than not sufficiently so. They must, however, be expressing the wish that no resolution for winding-up would be passed until they got the information they required, they could do as they thought best. The shareholders would see by the report that their instructions to those in the colony were very clear and explicit. They requested them at once to suspend all and every expense whatever, both at the mines and in Nelson, and to order the workmen, as the last work to be done, to collect all the tools and property of every description, and warehouse them upon the company's premises, there to await instructions from the London board as to future disposal. They were likewise to discharge every person connected with the company. This surely was positive. The manager is requested to employ himself as secretary, and he will doubtless give every detail. They thought that if Mr. Hackett had pronounced the mine to be valueless for copper, and it could not be satisfactorily shown that the chrome could be worked to a profit, they should recall him. By the next mail they hoped to have interesting letters, as those forwarded by the June, July, and August mails from England would have been received. However, whatever the meeting agreed to would receive the directors' attention, and they would exercise any power given them with zeal, but at the same time with discretion.

Mr. SANDERS, at the request of the Chairman, then read a letter from a shareholder at Port Phillip, expressing his wish that no resolution for winding-up would be passed until they got the information they required, they could do as they thought best. The shareholders would see by the report that their instructions to those in the colony were very clear and explicit. They requested them at once to suspend all and every expense whatever, both at the mines and in Nelson, and to order the workmen, as the last work to be done, to collect all the tools and property of every description, and warehouse them upon the company's premises, there to await instructions from the London board as to future disposal. They were likewise to discharge every person connected with the company. This surely was positive. The manager is requested to employ himself as secretary, and he will doubtless give every detail. They thought that if Mr. Hackett had pronounced the mine to be valueless for copper, and it could not be satisfactorily shown that the chrome could be worked to a profit, they should recall him. By the next mail they hoped to have interesting letters, as those forwarded by the June, July, and August mails from England would have been received. However, whatever the meeting agreed to would receive the directors' attention, and they would exercise any power given them with zeal, but at the same time with discretion.

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BRITISH MINES.

ing-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding on an average 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 45, east of cross-cut, is now being extended on a north part of the lode, which took its first start 3 fms. behind the present end. I should remark that the rise was put up in the back of this level on a south part of the lode, and the winze sunk from below the 32 case down on a north part, the lode in each place yielding about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. This and was communicated by a cross-cut from winze to rise, which proved to be from 2½ to 3 fms. from lode to lode. We are now sinking the winze below the com-

improving in quality. I do not think we are far from the run of tin gone below the 56. In the 56 west the lode is small and unproductive. The 56 west is opening on a good tin ground. In the 56 east the lode is on the point of a spur; we have been obliged to cut through to find it; just the same thing has occurred in the 55. We are making some preparations for draining deeper levels, in cutting out the shaft for ciatern pit, and for

...sink the sump in the 14 fm. level; the latter four men have been briskly engaged close-

ing, repairing, and making necessary preparations for sinking the shaft, which we have commenced to-day in a hole of most promising character, at present yielding good stones of lead ore. I have put the shaft, with John Davis and partners (two men), making four, to sink the shaft in the wood. This shaft is going down on the western part of the north and south lode, but the level below is driven on the eastern part of the lode, the lode here being very wide, and not cut through to the western, or footwall, for 30 to 40 fathoms in driving. The lode at present in the bottom of this shaft is yielding good work for dressing. We have to sink this shaft about 6 to 7 fathoms deeper to reach our 26 ft. level, which will prove the western part of the lode in sinking, and after being available for drawing any stuff from that level.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Jan. 26: The lode in the 32 east is 3 ft. wide, strong and masterly, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. A slide is, however, making its appearance from the north, but whether it will disorder and leave the lode remains to be seen; and this will not be known until we have driven a fathom or two more. The country is congenial for ore. In the same level west we have met with a slide come in from the south, which has disordered and heaved the lode to the north, and in this direction we expect to find the counterpart of the lode in the course of a few feet driving. This slide, and the one in the eastern end, are the only slides of any consequence we have met with in driving this level a distance of 30 fathoms. At all events the slides are not so numerous, or have not been met with so frequently, as in the levels above, and hence I regard this as a favourable symptom. In the 20 east the lode is poor and unproductive, being mixed with killas, &c. The ground appears to be altering for the better. I believe that if we could meet with a good channel of ground in this end it would produce a good effect upon the lode. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is large and ore, producing 1 to 1½ ton per fathom.

NANTOS AND PENNITH.—H. Boundy, Jan. 25: The lode in the 20 east is still very wide, and letting out a great deal of water, composed principally of mud, sand, and spotted with lead ore, but not enough to value; the rise over this level is yielding 5 cwt. of ore per fm.—Bilchewy: The ends on the north lode have been rather poor during the past week, but are beginning to look a little better again, yielding at present about 5 or 6 cwt. of ore per fm. Cross-cuts are progressing favourably: pitches without change to notice.—Eystunian deep adit, on the north lode: The lode here is looking well; we have driven through ore ground about 3 fms., worth full 1 ton per fm.; the end continues just the same; the slope over this level is yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fm. Surface operations are being carried on as fast as the weather will admit of.

NEW CROW HILL.—A portion of the set has been let on tribute at 12s. in 11, which bears a promising appearance for yielding rich lead ore.

NEW TRELEIGH.—J. Prince, Jan. 26: The lode in the 60 east is opening and looking better. No lode taken down at the shaft. In the 60 west we have commenced cutting into the south lode, and I will let you know what it is in a day or two. The tribute pitch is looking well. The lode in the rise east is much the same as it was last week.

NEW WHEAL VADDON.—P. Floyd, Jan. 25: The lode in the 20, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 67 per fm. driving at 31. The slopes in bottom of the 12, west of Midrum's shaft, are worth 107 per fm., sloping at 21. In the 12, driving west of new shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode at the shaft sinking below this level is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance for copper in depth.

NORTH BASSETT.—T. Glanville, Jan. 26: There is no change to notice in this mine for the past week. In the 82 fm. level the south lode is 4 ft. wide, mixed throughout with copper ore.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, Jan. 27: The engine-shaft is completed to the 40, and the end extended east about 10 ft. through a disordered piece of ground; in driving about 5 fms. further we shall reach a cross-course, and if the north lode, which we are now driving on, does not improve we shall at once cross-cut to the south lode, instead of driving 12 fms., as mentioned in my former reports. My reason for this is to prove both lodes at this level, and although the ground in the 30 does not appear as far west as this, I am inclined to think better of the south lode than the north, which induces me to see it as quick as possible. We have eight men engaged in this end, so as to enable them to relieve underground. The sump winze is sunk rather more than 5 fms. below the 30, on the north lode, and, judging from the underlie, we shall reach the junction of both lodes (north and south) in about 4 ft. further sinking. There is a large stream of water issuing from the south side, and the lode is producing good stones of lead ore. We shall be in a position to report more fully on this point by the end of the next week. The lode in the 30, east of engine-shaft, is worth full 1 ton of good ore per fm., and judging from the very promising appearance in this end, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that we shall have an improvement very shortly. The lode in the 20, east of Bennett's shaft, is worth full 2 tons of copper ore per fm., thus bearing out the views expressed in my report of Dec. 30. I have increased the number of men in this end, being still very sanguine on this point, as it reaches the great county cross-course. The winze sinking about 4 fms. before this end is down about 7 fms.—Lode poor. I have my doubts if it is on the same lode or not; a short time will prove this. The 30 is driven east on the new cross-course, 8½ fms. in the bottom of the lode, and at present is yielding good stones of ore, and looking kindly. We have a pitch working in the back of this level at 8s. 6d. in 11. The 20, west of cross-cut, on the same lode, is still in the cross-course, and is disordered by its influence. We are still continuing the 1 cross-cut south of engine-shaft. I mention for the guidance of those who are unacquainted with the real position of this mine, that we have 34 men, besides boys, employed in tinwork—i.e. in sinking and driving. I estimate our copper ores, computed 60 tons, for sale on Thursday next, Jan. 27, will realise about 5300l., and we shall sample for tin about the same quantity. Our tribute ground is yielding about the usual quantity of copper ore.

NORTH TRELAUNY.—Henry Hodge, Jan. 26: The lode in the 20, north of Macor's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The 40 north is suspended for the time, and the men are engaged in making the dressing floors. The slope in the back of this level south is producing a fair quantity of lead. The dressing operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. W. Crase, Jan. 26: In driving the 30, north from flat-road shaft, it has intersected several branches of quartz, impregnated with copper ore and blende; the ground in the end to-day having precisely the same appearance as that which accompanied the lode in the 15, and the increase of water indicates the end being very near to it. The lode in the 15, driving west from the western shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 107 per fm. for tin, and is improving; there is no doubt but that we shall open valuable pieces of ground in this direction. The lode in the 20, east of engine-shaft, is 15 ft. 3 in. wide, worth 77 per fm. for tin; the lode in No. 1 slopes in back of the same level is 4 ft. wide, worth 107 per fm. for jack, tin, and copper ore. The ground in the 15 cross-cut, driving south from flat-road shaft, is a little harder than usual. We have no other change to notice.

OKEL TOR.—J. T. Frithen, Jan. 27: The lode in the 50 has greatly improved; the lode is above 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and will turn out about 9 or 10 tons of copper ore to the fm., a splendid, indeed as good a lode as any in this district.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 24: The engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. 4 ft. below the 42, the lode is looking better, being 18 in. wide, spotted throughout with rich copper ore and mud, and the ground is more favourable for sinking. The ground in the cross-cut in the 42 is much the same as it has been. On Saturday next we propose putting eight men to drive the same, that no delay shall take place until we intersect the lode, which will be reached by driving about 1 fms. more. The south lode, in the 32 west, is at present split in two parts, each part producing ore, and presenting every appearance of becoming very productive again as we extend west, and particularly in our deeper levels; the slopes behind this end are producing about 3 tons of copper and 1 ton of blende per fm. The lode going east is 16 in. wide, and producing rich stones of copper ore; the present end is within 7 fathoms of our eastern boundary. The engine lode, going west in the 42, is looking better; this lode should be extended with all speed, in order to reach the junction of the lodes gone down in the 32; and on Saturday we propose putting four men to drive the same. In the 32 west we have put the men to drive south to communicate with the winze sunk below the 16, which will greatly ventilate the mine. At surface, we have about 27 tons of copper and 26 tons of blende to pile, and by the latter part of next week we hope to have 35 tons of blende ready for sale. The several important points which I have laid before you are being forced on with all speed, and the engine and pitwork are working well.

PEN-AN-DREA.—Capt. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, Jan. 22: The twelve dampen are engaged driving east and west at the 100; the lode is large, and the ground hard for driving. We shall commence on Monday next to bring down the skip line from the 90 to the 100, and by the end of the week we expect to draw from that level. Our setting passed off yesterday very satisfactorily. We set 13 bargains on tinwork to 64 men, and 20 tribute pitches to 33 men, varying from 5s. 6d. to 12s. in 11, at a standard of 60l. per ton for blende.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, Jan. 22: Our shaftmen have been engaged the past week in putting back skip-road in the western wall below the 94. The 70 end of the lode is looking better, and is producing good stones of grey ore. In the 82 north the lode is still worth 24l. per fathom, and leaving good ore ground in back and bottom. In the 94 north the lode will produce 3 tons of ore to the fathom. All our other work is going on very favourably, especially in the dressing department, where we have been very busy for the past week.

PENHALDARA.—T. Hodge, Jan. 26: The rise in the back of the 20, north of engine-shaft, is up 9 ft.; lode will produce about 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The slopes in the back of this level, north of Treize's winze, will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The slopes south of Treize's winze will produce about 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The slopes in the back of the 20, south of engine-shaft, on the east branch, will produce about 6 cwt. of blende and 2 cwt. of lead per fm. All other bargains are without change to notice since last reported.

PENHALT.—J. Jenkin, Jan. 25: I have put the men to work on Jeffrey's lode, where it forms a junction with Bob's lode, about 10 fms. west of our present stop. Yesterday broke some good stones of ore, and they had shot down some splendid ore, and I have no doubt but what this will turn out a great many tons of ore. The slopes are rather better than last reported. We have some beautiful branches of ore in the end, quite solid. We have broken about 500 kibbles of good ore stuff.

POLBRENN.—Jan. 24: Dorcas's shaft is 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 32, and having so much water, 3 or 4 fms. up from bottom of the shaft, we put the men to drive north towards the lode to try and cut down the water, but the ground being hard and very little air, our progress has been slow. Some days the men have not been able to get to the bottom of the shaft, but this will be made all right when the eastern rise is held. When these men are not able to work in the shaft they work in a slope in the back of the 32, east of the shaft, so that they are fully employed in one place or the other. The price for the cross-cut in the 42 is 12l., and the slopes 47 per fm.; the slopes are carried 2 fms. in length; this is putting up with a view of cutting the bunch of tin that we sunk through in the shaft between this and the 22, so by this means we shall be able to take it away without interfering with the shaft. The lode in the 32 west is much the same as last reported—saving work, but not rich. The lode in the rise in the 32, east of shaft, is 2 feet wide, with some good stones of tin, but on the whole not of much value. The lode in the slopes in the back of this level, west of the shaft, is improved; it is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, very good work, and is set on the 32, east of shaft, at 11s. 6d. per fm. We are raising upwards of 2 tons of tin. There is nothing done in the 22 and east since my last report. The man and boy that belong in the end have been stopping the back, and will continue to do so until the lode is holed from the back of the underlie. The lode is worth 7l. or 8l. per fm., and is set to slope at 21. 6s. per fm. The underlie is looking poor; there are three at 12s., and one at 12s. in 11. We are pretty well off with water for stamping, and are now getting away some of the hard coarse work, whilst the water is plentiful. Next week we shall begin on the good stones of ore, to get about a little tin again. We shall try to keep that tin to itself, it being free from copper will fetch a good price.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Jan. 23: During the past month we have driven the 80 west, on Kelly Bray lode, 5 fms. 4 ft. 8 in.; throughout this driving the lode is small and poor, but in the present end it is opening, being about 16 in. wide, containing quartz and mud, spotted with copper ore, and letting out more water than it has hitherto. From the present indications I shall expect an improvement ere long; set to four men, at 70s. per fathom. In driving the 80 east, on Kelly Bray lode, we intersected a cross-course about 2 feet wide; the lode against this cross-course is about 5 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. We are now driving to cut the lode through a beautiful channel of ground, but as the lode has not been seen in the 70, between these two cross-courses, we

cannot tell the probable distance of the lode; set to four men, at 60s. per fathom. We have set the 80 winze on tribute, at 10s. in 11; the lode has yielded about 1 ton per fm. —Tribute Settings: Three pitches at 12s., and one at 14s. in 11, for lead only; one set pitch at 10s. in 11, for copper. During the past month we have raised about 8 tons of No. 1, and 4 tons of No. 2 lead ore, and we hope to sample from 50 to 60 tons of copper ore next Friday. I dialled the western levels in Kelly Bray last week. At their 55 (about 40 according to Redmoor levels) they have a good bunch of ore about 12 fathoms east of the boundary, with a strong dip west. In Redmoor we have about 20 fathoms between the breast of ground and the boundary, in the direction of their shoot of ore. I would, therefore, recommend the driving a level in the 60, which in all probability will meet the run of ore ground. About 85 fathoms below the adit, in Kelly Bray, they have another run of ore ground very near the boundary, also dipping west. Our 90 is, I believe, within 20 or 30 fathoms of the boundary (a run in the back of this level prevented my getting into the end). I would also propose the driving of this end at once, as, according to the dip of the shoot of ore, we may expect to reach it within 15 fathoms from the present end; and the water is now near the 100, therefore we shall be in a position to work down several fathoms in the bottom of the 90 fm. level.

ROUND HILL.—R. Waters: In the 62, driving north and south of new engine-shaft, we have not yet reached the lode. The 62, driving north of shaft, is progressing but slowly, owing to the men only being able to work the night shift; next month we hope to be able to keep men constantly at work at this point. In the 62, south of shaft, there has been nothing done in this end since last reported; the slope in the back of this level, south of Jones's winze, will yield 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The slope in the back of this level, north of winze, will yield 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The slopes in the back of the 40, north of new engine-shaft, will on an average yield 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 30, south of new engine-shaft, the end being driven on the caunter lode will yield 10 cwt. of ore per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. We did not weigh on Monday last; the quantity now ready is about 12 tons, which will be weighed as soon as the weighing agent comes.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—T. Gill, May 26: The 80, driving east of the north engine-shaft, in Metal lode, is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, and is yielding a little tin, but poor, and in the most promising lode I have seen in the mine for the last six months. I shall resume the 70, east of the north engine-shaft, in the course of the week. I have suspended the sinking of the new diagonal shaft for the last week, for the purpose of having it dialled, which I had done to-day. The engine and pitwork are working well.

SORTERIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Jan. 27: At Hitchens's engine-shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, mud, and stones of ore. In the 86 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, mud, and stones of ore. In the 86 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mud, and good stones of ore, looking very promising. In the 74 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally. In the 62 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, prlan, mud, and stones of ore. In the 60, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 50 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, prlan, mud, and stones of ore. In the 40 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, prlan, gossan, and stones of ore. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 21: We still continue driving the cross-cut north, and I think the lode we are near is the lode; the ground is highly charged with mineral, and letting out a quantity of water, and as soon as we intersect the lode I will at once write to you.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Jan. 21: The ground in both the ends is about the same for progress as when last reported. In the cross-cut north the cleavages are highly mineralised with mud, which, I think, evidently indicates a lode or branch near at hand. The shaftmen are getting on with cutting the connection ground, &c., for the plunger as fast as the nature of the ground will permit.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Jan. 26: In the flat-road shaft, sinking below the 78, the lode is 4 ft. wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. In the 78, east of the flat-road shaft, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 78 west the lode is composed of spar and ore, but not enough of the latter to value.

SOUTH CRENNER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwain, Jan. 24: In the 105 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 67 per fm. The 105 rise is worth 67 per fm. The 94 winze, over the rise, is worth 77 per fm. The 84 east is worth 37 per fm. At the new south shaft we are making good progress; the shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. below the surface; the ground is good, with little water. We are engaged timbering up the collar of the shaft, which will be completed in two days; after that no time will be lost until we sink to the 10. From every appearance we shall sink to the 20 without putting in a lift.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 25: The ground in the cross-cuts continues favourable for progress, but no lode out.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, R. Unsworth, Jan. 27: In the rise in back of the 40 men have holed to some former workings. In the attle we find some good rocks of copper ore; we are clearing it as fast as possible; when done we expect to find a good bunch of ore. The cross-cut south, in the 40, is without alteration. We are clearing the 30 as fast as possible. Marks's winze, in the bottom of adit level, is a little improved, producing saving work for copper ore. We shall sample to-morrow some copper ores of a very fair quality. The machinery is in good working order.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, Jan. 25: We have effected the communication with the 32. Having some 2000 kibbles of work all ready broken at this level, and the ground laid open to great advantage for working, we will soon be able to sink to the 40, and in the 40 we will sink to the 50, and in the 50 we will sink to the 60, and in the 60 we will sink to the 70, and in the 70 we will sink to the 80, and in the 80 we will sink to the 90, and in the 90 we will sink to the 100, and in the 100 we will sink to the 110, and in the 110 we will sink to the 120, and in the 120 we will sink to the 130, and in the 130 we will sink to the 140, and in the 140 we will sink to the 150, and in the 150 we will sink to the 160, and in the 160 we will sink to the 170, and in the 170 we will sink to the 180, and in the 180 we will sink to the 190, and in the 190 we will sink to the 200, and in the 200 we will sink to the 210, and in the 210 we will sink to the 220, and in the 220 we will sink to the 230, and in the 230 we will sink to the 240, and in the 240 we will sink to the 250, and in 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We have commenced to sink a winze from the 50 to the 60 on the canter lode for the purpose of ventilation, which is opening tribute ground. The tribute pitches are as last reported. We expect to sample to-day about 30 tons of average quality ore.

WHEAL TREFFUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, Jan. 27: In the 67, north of engine-shaft, the ground is without alteration. In the 67, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of pyrite and fookan, with a little tin. In the 55, east of Nicholls's, the lode is 4 feet wide, about 15 in. of the south part of the lode yielding black and grey ore, worth 10s. per fathom. At Nicholls's shaft we have holed with a borer-hole to the rise in back of the 55, which we expect to get through by the end of the present month. In the 42 east, on the south lode, there is no alteration. In the rise in the 30, east of Nicholls's shaft, we have holed to the 15. In the 15, east of Nicholls's, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding tiniferous of low quality. The tribute pitches are much the same as when last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Jan. 27: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. under the 152. The lode in the 152, north of the cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, worth 14s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. The winze from the 142 is communicated with the 152. The lode in the 142 north is 3 ft. wide, worth 14s. per fm.; in the same level south we have no alteration to notice since our last report. The lode in the 132, north of Chippindale's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. In the winze sinking under this level it is 3 ft. wide, worth 13s. per fm. In the 120, north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaftmen will have completed cutting pit in the course of a few days. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm. In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. In the 107 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Dec. 22 lead ore, computed 80 tons, to the trustees of the Treffusis estate, at 26s. 3s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, Jan. 24: At the boundary engine-shaft there is no change to notice since last report; the shaftmen are still engaged fixing a drawing lift, &c., in the 123; in the same level, east of shaft, the branch is still disordered by floors of spar, and yielding good stones of tin in places. The stopes in back of the same level is not looking so well, yielding low price tin stuff. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, Allen's branch is looking strong and healthy, worth 20s. per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth, on an average, 16s. per fathom. In the 103 cross-cut south, towards the engine lode, we have intersected a small branch, yielding tin, but not to value; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 14s. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 7s. per fm.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Jan. 26: In the 30, driving east of the cross-course, the north lode is 4½ ft. wide, composed of spar and copper ore. In the 30, driving east of the engine-shaft, the north lode is worth 10s. per fm. for tin. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

YARNER.—J. Hampton, Jan. 27: We have divided the parcel of ore here, and find it to be 102 tons. The sample looks superior to any we have had before. If we could have dressed on another week, as we anticipated, we should have had 115 tons, but the less now the more we shall have next time. I was underground Tuesday evening, and the mine never looked better. The western end has gone through a continuous shoot of ore for 24 fms. long, and never looked better for holding on than at this period. The two bottom ends are full 40 fms. apart. The eastern end is worth 2 tons per fm.; the western from 3 to 4 tons; the slope 5 tons per fm.

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

A suggestion having been made in the *Mining Journal* that some acknowledgment was due to Mr. Watson, for his able advocacy of the interests of British Mining during a period of nearly 20 years, the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for the presentation to him of a suitable Testimonial:—

F. E. BLAKEWAY, Esq., Director of Devon Great Consols
W. D. BOASE, Esq.
HYDE CLARKE, Esq., D.C.L.
S. W. DAVENPORT, Esq.
W. J. DUNFORD, Esq.

TREASURER:

CWAS. HANCOCK, Esq., 20, Tokenhouse-yard. R. MIDDLETON, Esq., 26, Fleet-street.

Communications from gentlemen desirous of co-operating with the committee to be addressed to J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street; and subscriptions, limited to 1s. 1s., may be addressed to the Treasurers, which will be duly acknowledged in the *Mining Journal*.

THE NICARAGUA INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

We stated in our previous article that the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica had granted to M. Belly the right to construct a canal through their territories, together with a strip of land, two miles and a half in width, on either side of the canal, and of the Lake of Nicaragua, to be held by the Inter-Oceanic Company during a period of 99 years. M. Belly undertaking, on behalf of his associates in the enterprise, that they and their successors should pay to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica respectively 4 per cent. on the gross revenues of the company during the continuance of the grant. The remaining principal stipulations are to the following effect:—

All coal, gold, silver, or other mines, situated within the limits of the lands granted to M. Belly, will be the property of the company. A first-class lighthouse will be erected at either end of the canal, at the cost of the contracting States, but the company is authorised, upon the request of the two Governments, to construct the lighthouses in question, reserving the sums expended for their construction out of the percentage agreed to be paid to the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Republics. The ports at either extremity of the canal are declared free ports. The company will have the right of levying dues to the amount of 10 fms. (7s. 11d. British) per ton on all cargoes of ships passing through the canal. During a period of twenty years the property of the company, of whatever nature it may be, lands, mines, &c., will be free from taxation. The company is bound to commence the works within two years, at furthest, from the date of the treaty (May 1, 1858), and to complete them within six. During the entire period of the grant the Customs' dues cannot exceed 3 per cent. on the value of the cargo. When the neutrality of the canal shall have been guaranteed by the Governments of France, England, and the United States, the passage will be free to ships of war, subject to the permission of the company and of the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. M. Belly has expressly stipulated that during the entire period of the concession the French Government shall have the right to station two ships of war, either in the canal or on the Lake of Nicaragua, according as circumstances may render advisable. All disputes referable to the civil law which may arise respecting the execution of the treaty are to be decided by a commission, composed of two arbitrators chosen by the company, a magistrate nominated by each of the contracting States respectively, and the senior French Consul accredited to those States. Disputes of a political nature, it is declared, are to be referred to a commission, composed of two representatives of the company, and of a representative of the five powers—France, England, the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Such is a brief outline of the principal clauses of a treaty which has been concluded with the two sovereign States most immediately interested, as far as territorial and initiative rights are concerned, by a simple individual, whom we may claim to entitle the ambassador of all nations. His letters of credence are as yet unwritten. They will be found in the annals of the commercial civilisation of the future.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—The telegram announcing the arrival of the Australian mail of December is daily expected, the letters being due in London, via Marseilles, on Wednesday next; and is looked forward to with unusual interest, as the views and opinions of the several Colonial Governments, respecting the new postal contract made by the Home Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company, will be brought by it. The first colonial mail under the new system leaves Port Jackson next month with the Sydney bags, calling at Port Phillip for the Melbourne and Tasmanian letters, and at Kangaroo Island, on the South Australian coast, for the Adelaide bags, finally touching at St. George's Sound for those of Western Australia. In the complete and effective arrangements made there is now every probability of securing regularity of intercourse with our important dependencies in Australasia.

INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES.—The term of the present Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines being about to expire, a movement is making both here and in Scotland to devise some course for securing a more effective measure. In another column will be found a communication on the subject from "A Master Collier," in which the existing disagreements between the Government Inspectors is deplored, and some valuable suggestions for remedying the defects are offered. In Scotland, on Monday, a deputation of miners waited on the Lord Advocate, with a view to his obtaining a legislative remedy for the grievances under which they consider themselves to labour, with reference to the weighing of the coal and ironstone at the pit mouth which they send up from their workings, and as to the defective ventilation of the mines. The delegates who attended represented 529 pits and collieries in Mid and East Lothian, Fifeshire, Stirling, Linlithgow, Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark, and Dumfries; and 481 of these pits complained of unfairness in the weighing; 42 had no complaints as to this; 270 of the mines were ventilated, and 241 were not. These pits represented a working force of 25,560 persons. The manner in which the Lord Advocate received the delegates gave them great satisfaction; at the conclusion of the meeting thanks were voted to him for his courtesy.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM IRON AND HARDWARE COMPANY.—The Court of Bankruptcy have made a call of 5s. per share upon the contributors; payable February 15.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the *MINING JOURNAL* on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, we have at length succeeded in completing our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the *MINING JOURNAL* may be obtained at our office at FIVE O'CLOCK A.M., or can be delivered by any Newsmen in the metropolis with the morning papers.

* The INDEX and TITLE-PAGE to Volume XXVIII. of the *MINING JOURNAL* is published as a SUPPLEMENT to this week's Journal.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Jan. 28, 1859.

COPPER.			BRASS.		
	£	s. d.		Per lb.	
Copper wire	0 1 1	—	Sheets	10s. 11½d.	
ditto tubes	0 1 2½	0 1 3½	Wire	11d.	
Sheeting and bolts	0 1 0½	—	Tubes	13½d.	14d.
Bottoms	0 1 0	—	FOREIGN STEEL.		
Old (Exchange)	0 1 1	0 1 1½	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	(nom.)	
Best selected	115 10	0 —	(hammered)	20 0-20 10 0	
Tough cake	112 10	0 —	ditto, in faggots	21 0-22 0 0	
Tin	112 10	0 —	English, Spring	18 0-23 0 0	
South American	105 0	0-107 0 0	QUICKSILVER	p. lb.	0 2 0 —
IRON.			SPELTER.		
Bars, Welsh, in London	7 5	0 —	Foreign	22 15	0 —
ditto, to arrive	6 17	6-7 0 0	To arrive	22 15	0 —
Nail rods	7 10	0 —	ZINC.		
Stafford, in London	8 0	0-9 0 0	In sheets	29 0	0 —
Bars, ditto	8 0	0-9 10 0	TIN.		
Hoops	9 0	0-9 15 0	English, blocks	126 0	0 —
Sheet, single	9 10	0-10 10 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	127 0	0 —
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	3 15	0-4 15 0	ditto, Refined	133 0	0 —
Refined metal, ditto	4 10	0-5 5 0	Banca	133 0	0 —
Bars, common, ditto	6 5	0-6 10 0	Straits	130 0	0-131 0 0
ditto, railway ditto	6 10	0 —	TIN-PLATES.		
ditto, Swed. in London	13 0	0-16 0 0	IX Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 12 0-1 13 0	
In stock to arrive	2 13	6-2 15 6	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 18 0-1 19 0	
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	2 12	6-3 2 6	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 10 0-1 11 0	
ditto, in Tyne & Tees	2 17	6 —	IX Ditto 3d quality	1 16 0-1 17 0	
ditto, for export	2 17	6 —	IX Coke	1 6	—
Staffordshire Forge Pig	4 10	0-5 0 0	IX Ditto	1 12 6	—
Welsh Forge Pig	3 0	0-3 5 0	Canada plates	p. ton 15 0-15 5 0	
LEAD.			In London; 20s. less at the works.		
English pig	22 15	0-23 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 10½d.	
ditto sheet	23 5	0-23 10 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	p. cwt. 2 2 0	
ditto rod lead	24 0	0 —	Indian Charcoal Pigs		
ditto white	30 0	0 —	In London		
ditto patent shot	26 10	0 —			
Spanish	22 5	0-22 10 0			
American	22 5	0 —			

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There has been a tolerable good enquiry for most metals, and prices have been steadily maintained, comparatively little or no alteration having transpired.

COPPER.—Tough cake and ingot continue to be taken freely at present rates. Burra Burra is not quite in such good request, but holders are firm, and indisposed to make any great concession. Manufactured kinds are quiet, and orders for shipment of sheet and sheathing are scarce.

IRON.—The market is steady, but rails at the moment are rather dull, also merchant bars, makers requiring immediate specifications. Orders are pretty good; buyers are backward in tendering their sizes, and consequently keep the works slack for a time. Staffordshire descriptions are advancing gradually, the market steadily improving, and ironmasters obtaining a slight advance without difficulty. Swedish bars are dull, holders very firm at quotations. Scotch pigs are a little easier, prices declined to 53s. Stocks are large and shipments under the average.

LEAD.—Prices of English pig, sheet, &c., are firmly upheld; the rise has caused a check upon the demand, and the recent arrivals of Spanish render it not so difficult to procure English pig.

SPELTER.—A few parcels have been sold on the spot at 22½. 15s., small plates for shipment, but at this price the market is not strong, several holders wishing to realise, but buyers are very limited. The market in Hamburg is easy, and stocks here are heavy.

TIN.—There has not been much doing lately in this article, but sellers are indisposed to accept lower rates. Smelters will not give way in their price for English, and holders of foreign have not pressed their parcels on the market for sale. Banca is reported somewhat better; in Holland buyers limited at 78 fms.; the price quoted here is not so high, sellers accepting 132s. per cwt., for delivery on the spot. Straits, 130l. to 130l. 10s.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are getting 6d. per box extra for IC coke, and are well off for orders, at 26s., to carry them over some time; probably a further improvement will ensue ere long.

STEEL.—Sellers are not likely to concede in Swedish as the supplies during the present year may be small.

QUICKSILVER.—Nothing at present offering for sale, only such as may be in second hands. Quotations have not varied, but must be considered nominal.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 27.—The unsettled position of political matters on the Continent has had its effect on the tone of our iron market. Orders received from the various ports of the Mediterranean have been, to a considerable extent, cancelled or suspended, consequently the market generally is dull, and prices of some descriptions of iron have a tendency to giving way. It is not anticipated that any important retrogressive movement will be experienced, but the present check to business induces a want of confidence in supporting any advance that may have been attempted. Scotch pig-iron has been influenced by the same depression, and prices exhibit a downward tendency, and the value of mixed numbers, storekeepers' warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow, may be quoted at 53s. Business has been limited, more especially for export, the shipments for the week being only 7871 tons, against 8635 tons for the corresponding week of last year. There is less firmness in the copper market; orders are scarce, without causing any reduction, however, in prices. The demand for English tin continues to be good. Tin-plates are in fair request, at unaltered rates. For lead there is a good enquiry, especially for pig, which has an upward tendency. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126l. per ton; common bar, 127l.; refined block, 133l.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 3d. to 26s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 23l. per ton; English pig, 22l.—Copper: Cake and tile, 112l. 10s. per ton; best selected, 115l. 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 0½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30l. to 40l. per ton; spring, 18l. to 24l.; cast and shear, 50l. to 60l. per ton.

NEW YORK, JAN. 10.—In Scotch pig-iron a fair amount of business has been doing, prices continue firm, and show a tendency to improve. We note sales of 300 tons at \$24 to \$25-50, at six months. Bars are very quiet, the only sales we hear of being 50 tons of English common at \$47, at six months. In sheet but very little business has been doing, and that at previous rates. The imports of iron during the year 1858 has been—Bar, 24,321 tons; pig, 26,603 tons; and sheet, 463,929 tons: making a total decrease on the imports of the year 1857 of 258,800 tons. For pig-lead there has been an active enquiry; prices remain firm. Sales of about 150 tons of refined German have been effected at \$5-60, time and interest. The imports for last year were 343,568 pigs, being a decrease on the imports of 1857 of 20,320 pigs. Bar, pipe, and sheet are in demand at 6c., cash. Tin has been much enquired after. We note sales of 500 slabs of Banca on private terms, and 200 ditto at 29½c.; we also note sales of 800 slabs Straits at 28½c. to 30c., cash. Tin-plates are quiet, the recent advance in price not having been responded to by buyers, holders declining to make any reduction; we, however, observe sales of 200 boxes of 13 X at \$9-25, and 200 boxes of IC coke at \$7-25, at six months. The imports last year were—Pigs, &c., 45,600; plates, 388,146 boxes, being a decrease on the imports of the previous year of 4140 pigs, and 34,238 boxes of plates. For spelter there has been but very little enquiry, and the price remains without alteration. During last year 306,454 plates were imported, being an increase of 141,849 plates on the quantity imported in 1857.

BOSTON, JAN. 10.—The money market is more active, with a slight advance in the rates of discount. Sales of ingot copper at 23½c., cash. If there has been less animation in mining shares, it is because operators are well satisfied to hold their purchases of last month for higher rates. While the natural influences of a rising market induce, as usual, more and more confidence in mines as investments, it is also true that the great improvement at the close of the year in the yield of the Portage Lake Mines, and the well-grounded promises for a still larger proportionate yield in 1859, have given new confidence in our market as to the ultimate value of the

whole mineral district of Lake Superior. If the new developments should be followed by corresponding improvements in the management of the mines, the net profits for 1859 must exceed those of past years in a ratio greater even than the increase of product.

The general stock markets have been subject during the week to many fluctuations, and the want of activity the common remark. The *MINING SHARE MARKET*, however, continues particularly buoyant, with a large business doing in most descriptions of shares, while in a few a considerable advance has taken place in prices. Metals continue to rise, and offer the most encouraging feature to the miner. Rosewarne shares have been largely dealt in at 50 to 52½; the next sampling, it is understood, will realise nearly 1500l., and the succeeding one more; the lode in the 70 will be cut in about a fortnight; and a stoep in the back of the 58, south of old lode, is worth 80s. per fm. Wheel Trelawny shares have advanced to 34, 36, and a dividend of 2s. per share expected in a day or two. West Caradon, 135 to 140; at the meeting, the accounts showed a profit of 1137l. 15s. 3d. on the two months, and a dividend of 3s. per share declared, the shares being afterwards subdivided into 512ths. East Basset advanced to 200, 210, but left off at 195 to 200; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of mine of 488l. 18s. 4d.; and at the next meeting the dividend is expected to be 5s. per share, and increase the balance in hand; from the report presented, the 80 fm. level east was worth 30l. to 40l. per fm.; the 80 west, stones of ore; the rise in the back, 200l. per fm.; the winze, 100l. per fm.; the stopes, 100l. per fm.; one of the resolutions passed at the meeting is not calculated to meet universal approval, as tending to keep the state and changes of the mine too much in the hands of a few, who may be favoured by the agents; we allude to the fifth resolution, which prohibits in future any shareholder from having the mine inspected except on Wednesdays, between the hours of nine and twelve A.M.; the reason given for this restriction is that the time of the agent had been too much occupied in attending to inspections, but the appointment of a second agent, which also took place at the meeting, would, we should have thought, remedied the evil. East Treffusis have been largely dealt in this week, and have advanced to 5½, 6½; the mine is looking better, and the fact of the lodes being the same as East and North Basset, and in the adit one of them has a splendid gossan, similar to that in Grambler, the mine is likely to create some attention, and to have a considerable rise in price when the lodes are intersected at deeper levels, and the shaft is now down to the 36; the 24 fm. level is driving on a lode 2 to 3 ft. wide, and not yet under the rich gossan. Wheel Treffusis have been done at 8 to 8½; the lode here has been cut east of the cross-course, worth 20s. per fm., in granite. North Gramblers have risen to 4½, 5, and mine improving. Old Tolgus shares have been done at 27½ to 32½, and we are glad to hear all the disputes in reference to the new shares, and other matters, are likely to be amicably arranged. North Downs have declined in market value to 3½, 3½, chiefly owing to an adverse report, published last week, and which has given rise to much comment in mining circles, a great annoyance to the principal shareholders; in consequence of it, the agent has sent up a full report of the mine, a copy of which has been forwarded to us, and from which we gather that the ore for sale on Thursday was estimated to realise 530l., and that about the same quantity is expected for the next two months; the lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the 20, east of Bennett's, 2 tons per fathom; the report also states that 34 men are employed on tutwork, and the tribute ground yielding about the usual quantity of ore; on the whole, this report is favourable. Wheel Margaret shares have been in considerable request, and advanced to 69, 70. Providence Mines, 68 to 70. Wheel Margery also coming into notice again, and a good demand for shares, at 8½ to 9½. East Russell shares have been dealt in at 7 to 7½; a cross-cut is now being put out in the 88 fm. level to the north lode, and before our next it may be intersected, and a great change take place in the nature of the property and the price of shares, even should the lode not be rich just at the point of intersection, as it may improve in driving. North Robert shares have been more enquired for, at 2½ to 2½. Lady Bertha leave off 19s. to 20s.; Vale of Towy, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 8½ to 9½; Herodstoot, 8½ to 9½; Wheel Tehidy, 20s. to 21s.; Wheel Basset, 22s. to 23s.; Alfred Consols, 8½ to 9; Bedford United, 7½ to 7½; Carn Brea, 65 to 70; Catherine and Jane Consols, 5s. to 6s.; Copper Hill, 95 to 100. Ding Dong have advanced to 90. Drake Walls, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; mine improving, and shares enquired for. East Gunnis Lake, 25s. to 30s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 87½ to 92½; Great Hewas, 9s. to 10s.; Great Vor, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 2½ to 2½; Minera, 110 to 115; North Minera, 5½ to 6; North Crofty, 2½ to 2½; North Roscar, 20½ to 21½; North Trelawny, 16s. to 18s.; Par Consols, 16½ to 17; Pendean Consols, 4½ to 5½; Redmoor, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., and mine looking promising. South Condurrow, 12s. to 15s., and several buyers. St. Day United, 15s. to 16s.; Tamar Consols, 27s. to 29s.; North Dolcoath, 5½ to 6, but not quite so firm. Tincroft 3½ to 3½; Tolcarne, 18s. to 19s.; Tolvadden, 5 to 5½; West Damsel, 66 to 67½; West Fowey, 7 to 7½; West Par Consols, 14s. to 16s.; West Seton, 330 to 335; Wheel Addams, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Wheel Arthur, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheel Charlotte, 18s. to 20s.; Wheel Edward, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Grenville, 30s. to 31s.; Wheel Harriets, 13s. to 15; Wheel Ludcott have been in good request, and advanced to 45s., 47s. 6d. Wheel Mary Ann, 48 to 49; Wheel Uny, 10 to 11, and enquired for. Wheel Wrey, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Crobor, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 18s. to 20s.; South Tolgus, 75 to 77½; at the meeting a dividend of 2s. per share was declared. Nanteos and Penrhwy, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; the mine has improved in Eystumtun part, where the lode in the deep adit is worth in the end 1½ ton of lead per fm., and has continued for 3 fathoms; the rise above is up 7 fathoms, and worth 15 cwt. At Bwlch Gwyn shaft, the same lode has been cut in the 30, three-quarters of a mile off, and worth 12 cwt. per fathom. In a month the same lode will be cut in the 20 cross-cut, where branches have been intersected dipping towards the lode. In the 30 east it will be met with in about two months, and great things expected there, as it will be opposite where a large bunch of ore was found in the south lode. The shares have been purchased of late chiefly by agents on the spot. Cardigan Consols, 5½ to 6; a magnificent stone of ore, from the 20 west, has been received at the office from this mine, and the prospects generally good. West Rosewarne bears a merely nominal price, but there is 7l. 10s. paid up, and the improvements in Rosewarne has caused more attention to be paid to it. The 50 west has been extended 15 fathoms west of the shaft, and within the last few days looks more promising, with spar and greens. In sinking deeper there is considered to be a good chance for a course of ore. North Basset, 7½ to 8; West Basset, 2½ to 2½; St. Ives Consols, 55 to 65; Craddock Moor, 29 to 30. Kelly Bray have advanced to 2½ to 2½. The 45 east, on the south lode, has been driven for about 20 fms. through a course of ore, worth 20s. per fm.; and at the 55 the lode has been intersected, and in about 7 fathoms will be up to the ore ground. Other parts of the mine are promising, and the profit for December nearly 200l. South Basset, 7 to 8; Trelyn Consols, 15 to 15; Great South Tolgus, 12½ to 13; Gonamenia, 6 to 6½.

The action between the South Frances Company and West Basset came on to-day (Friday) in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Court unanimously ordered that the argument of the case of Lyle v. Richards should stand over until the opinion of the Court of Error has been given in the appeal now pending in Reynolds v. Buckley. This is, in fact, establishing the original verdict in favour of South Frances for the present.

In the *COAL MARKET*, during the past week only a small amount of business has been doing. The transactions have been almost entirely confined to small parcels, and that at a reduction of fully 1s. per ton on last week's quotations. During the last week there have been 20 ships at market, of which number only 125 were sold, the closing quotations being—Best Wallsend, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; second quality ditto, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 3d.; manufacturers', 14s. to 14s. 9d.; Hartley's, 15s.; and steam coals, 21s.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The French Marine authorities require tenders for 1,500,000 kilos. Cardiff coal, and 2,500,000 kilos. Newcastle.—Feb. 21.

In *SALTPETRE*, during the past week great activity has prevailed, a very large quantity having changed hands, and for the most part at advanced rates. On Tuesday a large quantity was purchased by the Sarlinian Government, and on Wednesday a still larger supply was bought for the French Government, to be delivered in Piedmont. We note extensive sales of Bengal 16½ to 17½ per cent. refraction, at 38s.; 9½ to 10½ per cent. refraction, 39s.; 7 to 6½ per cent. refraction, 39s. to 40s. 6d.; 4½ to 2½ per cent. refraction, 42s. 6d. to 43s.; 5½ per cent. refraction, 41s. 6d.; and 250 tons distant sailing were sold for arrival, but the terms have not transpired. We also note sales of 1370 bags of Bombay 54½ to 42½ per cent. refraction, 32s. 6d. to 33s., and 37½ to 28½ per cent. refraction,

33s. 6d. to 34s.; also 17 cases, refracting 234 to 214 cent, 34s. 6d.; and 750 bags of Bombay, newly landed, sold at 35s. During the week 532 tons have been landed, and 358 tons delivered, leaving the amount in stock 3510 tons, against 6283 tons at the same period last year.

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 3356 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,247 9s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 141 1/2; average produce, 6 1/2; average price per ton, 6l. 0s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 207 tons 13 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Dec. 30.	3015	138 7	6 1/2	£12 6	298 6
Jan. 6.	3550	138 0	7 1/2	7 9 0	100 15
" 13.	3862	146 12	8 1/2	2	10 0
" 20.	4428	146 10	8 1/2	5 1/2 6	99 4
" 27.	3356	141 19	6 1/2	6 0 6	97 10

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 4l., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 3l. 4s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s.

At Swansea Ticking, on Tuesday, 1307 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,865 14s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 116 3/4; average produce, 15; average price per ton, 15l. 4s. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Dec. 28.	1302	110 11 0	16 1/2	£15 10	296 0 0
Jan. 11.	1379	116 7 0	12 13-16	12 12 6	98 14 6
" 23.	1307	116 3 0	15	15 4 0	101 6 9

Compared with the last sale, the advance in the standard has been 12 7/8 3d., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance in the standard has been 5 1/4 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 12s. 6d. Of the 1307 tons sold on Tuesday, 519 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 9 1/2, and sold at an average standard of 126 1/2 8s. = 9l. 18s. 6d. per ton of ore; and the remaining 788 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 18 9-16, and sold at an average standard of 112 1/2 13s. = 18l. 13s. 6d. per ton of ore.—On Tuesday week 2947 tons will be sold, from Knockmahon, Parys, Cobre, Wheal Maria, Springbok, Nanaqua, Laxey, Wheal Emma, Molland, Bannfyle, Sydney, Cronebane, Tigrony. The sale being unusually heavy, it will commence at 11 A.M.

The following dividends were declared during the month of January:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Mining Company of Ireland	£9 10	£8600 0 0
Wicklow	1 10 0	7500 0 0
Devon Great Consols	7 0 0	7168 0 0
South Caradon	10 0 0	2560 0 0
South France	5 0 0	2480 0 0
South Tolgus	2 0 0	1024 0 0
West Caradon	3 0 0	768 0 0
Wheal Buller	3 0 0	768 0 0
Graham and St. Aubyn	1 10 0	729 0 0
Cwmystwith	6 0 0	640 0 0
Cradock Moor	0 5 0	263 15 0
Cobre	1 0 0	1200 0 0
Marigault	0 1 6	7736 2 6
Port Phillip	0 1 0	3000 0 0
Linares	0 5 0	3750 0 0
Total		£62,236 17 6

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2581 15s. 1d.; copper ore sold, Oct. 4437 15s. 2d.; November, 2397 15s. 6d.; interest received from the East Cornwall Bank, 60l.; 11,005 8s. 9d.; mine cost, merchants, and sundries, Sept., 2822 7s. 6d.; Oct., 3057 11s. 2d.; leaving credit balance, 2654 17s. 1d. The profit on the two months' working was 2474 2s. A dividend of 2048l., and a bonus of 512l. (together 104l. per share), was declared, and 2495 17s. 1d. carried to credit of next account. It was resolved—That in consideration of the assiduity of the underground agents of the mine to their duties in time past, and encouragement for the future, that they be made a present by the adventurers of 10l. each. Capt. P. Clymo reported that the mine continued in a very prosperous state, and although by giving the bonus they decreased the balance a little (100l.), they would considerably increase it at the next meeting.

At the West Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2784l., and a dividend of 3l. per share was declared, making 2901 5s. upon every 20l. share. The undertaking, hitherto divided into 256, it was unanimously resolved should henceforth stand in 512 shares. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At West Basset meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit (after payment of dividend), 211 9s. 10d.; advances on tribute, 3201 10s. 6d.; 6358 7s. 8d.; 6479 17s. 4d.; mine cost, 4753 7s. 5d.; property tax, 142 18s. 10d.; advance on tribute, 4201 5s.; leaving a credit balance of 1664 11s. A dividend of 1500l. (6s. per share) was declared. Captain Roberts reported that the engine-shaft had been sunk under the 134, by nine men, at 50l. per fathom. The lode in the end in the 134 west, on north lode, is at present unproductive, but an improvement is shortly expected, as the end is nearly under the tribute ground driven through in the level above. The 65 east, on engine lode, is opening tribute ground; in the same level west the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 94 east, on canner lode, is opening out good tribute ground. In the winze sinking below the 52, on south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, good tribute ground. They had sampled on Wednesday about 500 tons of ore.

At the Holmshush Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. H. Pilcher in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 822 0s. 6d.; mine cost, 3767 15s. 1d.; dues, 58 11s. 9d.; interest, 60 4s. 9d.; 4708 2s. 1d.—Copper ore sold, 3144 2s. 8d.; lead, 371 7s. 8d.; calls due, 984 17s. 4d.; leaving balance against mine, 208 10s. 4d. A very satisfactory report from the agent was read, showing that the mine was looking quite as well as when reported on for last meeting, the reserves being calculated at 13,500l.

At Tolvalden Mine meeting, on Jan. 18, the accounts, made up to that day, showed—Ore sold, 5843 10s. 11d.; iron sold, 15 15s.; 5845 15s. 11d.—Balance against mine, 2929 16s. 3d.; labour cost, 2853 0s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 2197 12s. 1d.; leaving a balance in favour of the mine of 222 16s. 9d. It was resolved that the meetings in future be held bi-monthly. Capt. Gundry and Johna reported that the lode in the cross-cut in the 30 east carries a leader of ore yielding 2 tons per fm. In the 30 west the lode is worth 2 1/2 tons, but not yet cross-cut to the main ore course. The winze sinking below the 20 is looking well, producing 1 1/2 ton per fm. The lode in the end in the 20, west of Gundry's shaft, is at present yielding 2 1/2 tons per fm. In the east there are two pitches working, at 6s. 10d. in 14. tribute. They have commenced sinking Gundry's shaft below the 20. In the back of the 20, east of engine-shaft, there are three pitches working, at an average tribute of 7s. 9d. in 12; also in the back of the 20 west four pitches, at an average tribute of 3s. in 12. Since the meeting the ore course in the 30 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is greatly improved, with every appearance of further improvement.

At East Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 51 15s. 5d.; copper ore sold—October, 826 10s. 6d.; December, 1849 15s. 5d.; tinstuff sold, 477 2s. 6d.—2678 17s. 10d.—Mine cost for four months ending December, 1283 0s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 739 6s. 9d.; lode's dues, 167 3s.; leaving credit balance, 498 17s. 4d. It was resolved that, in consequence of illness, Capt. Nancarrow be allowed two months' leave of absence, and that he be presented with 20l. to assist him in his expenses. Capt. Thomas Bawden was appointed at 8 guineas per month. Capt. W. Richards stated that the mine would commence to pay dividends on March 29, when 5l. per share will be declared.

At the Okel Tor Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Dixon in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2201 15s. 4d. The arrears of call amounted to 179 15s., and merchants' accounts, 467 11s. 5d. The liabilities exceed the assets by 2464 16s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. A detailed report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Tavy Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Fuller in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 414 1s. 4d.; the balance of liabilities over assets was 227 5s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Jan. 19, the accounts showed—Cost, Aug. to Dec., 91 15s. 5d.; merchants' bills and law costs, 161 4s. 8d.; loss on tin, 58 11s. 9d.; balance from last account, 1065 8s. 4d.—2617 15s. 5d.—Call due, 133 12s. 1d.; leaving a balance against the mine of 97 16s. 5d., to meet which a call of 5s. per share was made. The number of shares was reduced to 6138. A report from Capt. Vivian and Thomas was read, recommending the erection of a steam engine to prove the lodes below the deep adit; this adit has been driven completely across the set, by which the whole of the lodes, six in number, had been intersected, and presented the most favourable appearance. In clearing an old adit nearly adjoining to West Basset they have discovered an exceedingly fine looking lode, producing copper ore varying in quality from 2 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent.

At Wheal Fursden meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Joseph Wallis in the chair), the accounts from June to December were read and passed. The mine was subdivided into 2044 shares, and a call of 5s. per share was made, which with the tin that will be raised monthly is considered ample to meet all charges until the next meeting, and should the mine continue to improve according to its present appearance, another 5s. call will make this a profitable one. Mr. Charles Butt, of Grove-street, Liverpool, was appointed secretary to the company.

At Broadfay Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Capital, ore sold, interest, &c., 10,617 18s. 1d.; bills payable, 282 15s. 6d.; 10,900 13s. 7d.—Working cost, merchants' bills, royalties, &c., 10,341 11s. 4d.; leaving a credit balance of 599 2s. 3d. The directors and agents' reports, of a very satisfactory character, were read, and the amount remaining unpaid on the call-paying shares agreed to be called up—6s. per share.

At West Wheal Providence meeting, on Jan. 19, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 407 17s. 6d., to meet which a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Thomas reported that the ground in the shaft below the 120 was more favourable for tin. In the 120 west they had two branches of good size, one producing tin and the other copper, varying in value from 5l. to 10l. per fm. The slope in the back of this level is worth 7l. per fathom for tin and copper. The 110 west of Mitchell's shaft, has been driven a great many fathoms through good tin ground, worth from 9l. to 12l. per fathom; in the last 2 fathoms driven the branch was disordered, worth 6l. per fm. The slope in the back is worth 7l. per fathom. The slope in the bottom of the 100 west is worth 6l. per fathom. We have now 48 men on tinwork, and 53 men on tribute.

At Camborne Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 501 7s. 4d.—By calls, 239 15s.; ore sold 171 15s. 11d.; leaving balance against the mine, 90 6s. 5d. A statement of assets and liabilities showed the balance and royalty due to be 178 4s. 3d.; against which they had arrears of 2044 shares, 2044 10s. 6d., and 50 tons of copper ore, which will be sold about Feb. 10, valued at 300l. Captain W. Roberts reported that the pitches throughout the mine were looking well.

At Collacombe Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 457 14s. 11d.; ore sold, 2666 3s. 4d.; 3124 18s. 3d. Labour cost, 2285 17s. 6d.; sundries, 267 8s. 8d.; leaving a balance in hand of 841 12s. 1d., out of which royalty due to the amount of 351 6s. 8d. has to be paid. A very satisfactory report from the agent was read.

At Copper Hill Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 352 1s. 3d.; copper ore, 608 12s. 10d.; tinstuff, 18 10s. 6d.; 977 17s. 11s. 3d.—Mine cost, Nov., 923 14s. 4d.; Dec., 328 13s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 107 8s. 6d.; dues, 39 1s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 173 6s. 8d. The agent's report stated that in the 70 east, on Paddon's lode, there were stones of copper ore, and very promising in appearance; the end had been suspended on account of water. The shaft was 6 fms. below the 14 fm. level, but also suspended on account of water.

At Bedford Consols meeting, on Friday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), a statement of accounts from Oct., 1854, to the 28th inst., was presented; also a cash account from last meeting to date, showing—Labour cost, 131 19s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 186 5s. 6d.; old labour cost, 55 1/2; extra labour cost, to be charged to Capt. J. Hodges, 50 10s.; loan repaid, 64 19s. 8d.; law costs, 12 3d.; cash at bank, 22 9s. 2d.—492 9s. 3d.—Balance, 4s. 6d.; calls received, 464 9s. 6d.; loan by secretary, 27 15s. 3d. An estimated account of assets and liabilities for the next three months showed a balance against the mine, after all calls were paid, of 342 13s. 6d.; to meet which a call of 2s. per share on 3499 shares was made. It was resolved—That the shareholders, not having carried out the proposition made at the last meeting to take up the whole of the forfeited shares at 10s., the amount paid on account of part of them be returned. A report from the captain was read, which appears in another column.

At the Cornwall Great Consolidated Mine meeting, on Friday (Mr. M. Beale in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 804 10s. 1d. Mr. Hartland was elected director, and Messrs. Walford and Fawell auditors. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Cwm Sebon Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 264 4s. 3d. in hand; the balance of liabilities over assets, 322 3s. 2d. A satisfactory report was read. The 70 east is improved to 1 1/2 ton per fathom, and likely to improve further. There are 102 persons employed, and the returns for the next three months are expected to be 45 to 50 tons. The last sale realised 21 1/2 6d. per ton. The 20 cross-cut is driven 20 fms. towards the lode believed to be East Daren lode, and from the water now coming out of the end another lode is considered to be near, though not the particular one in view. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, payable on Feb. 21.

At Willow Bank Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 11 12s. 5d. in hand, and a balance of liabilities over assets of 65 4s. 4d. The shaft is down 40 fms., where the lode is 4 ft. wide, and spotted with copper and lead. The 30 east is yielding more ore every foot driven. It is contemplated to increase the pumping power by making another pond, and erecting additional machinery if necessary. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At West Rosewarne United meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 111 12s. 6d. in hand. Capt. W. Richards, of Basset, the manager, reported that in the last few days the lode in the 50 west is more promising, being 3 ft. wide, composed of a kindly spar and greens of copper. He also remarks—"I consider our principal chance is in sinking, in the hope of getting into more favourable strata of ground. We have two lodes and an ore branch at the 50, which are all underlying towards the shaft; and it will be singular if one or the other of these lodes do not produce ore at a greater depth." A call of 10s. per share was made, payable Feb. 21.

At Lady Eliza Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Maynard in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 49 7s. 6d.; and a balance of assets over liabilities of 149 5s. 2d. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Wheal Falmouth and Sparries Consols meeting, on Jan. 20, the mine was divided into 3000 shares, and a call of 1l. 10s. per share was made.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre Association meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. George Hibbert in the chair), a dividend of 1l. per share was declared. Messrs. De Vitre and Sharp were re-elected directors, and Mr. F. C. Glyn was elected an auditor in the place of Sir Henry Wilcock, deceased. The directors reported that 78 tons less had been raised during the year, and the quality apparently had not improved. The make of precipitate, however, had increased 80 tons, and the produce of the last two months shows an increase on the average of the preceding months. The directors had not received advices that the new engine was actually at work, but expect to do so by each following mail. They regret to inform the proprietors that they are about to lose the valuable services of Capt. John Maynard, their chief mining captain, who retires in April next. They have, however, under the best exertions to supply his place, and have entered into an engagement with Capt. Thomas Couch Stephens, and with this selection they have every reason to be well satisfied.

At the United Mexican Mining Association meeting, on Wednesday (Sir J. Easthope, Bart., in the chair), Major Farrell, R.A., was unanimously elected director, and Sir J. Easthope resigned his position as Chairman. Details of the proceedings and the directors' report will be found in another column.

At the Quartz Reduction Company meeting, on Wednesday (Col. Kennedy in the chair), several letters from the agents in California were read, from which it appeared that the works were being carried on at a profit, the whole of which was being swallowed up in paying the interest on loans, while the liabilities out there had been increased to 3000l. After a very animated and lengthened discussion, it was resolved that the directors be authorised to receive tenders for the sale of the property, and that a meeting be held in a fortnight's time to receive the directors' report.

At the Dun Mountain Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Arnold Rogers in the chair), the directors and auditors were re-elected, and it was resolved to invest an available balance in India Bonds, or other similar securities, at the discretion of the directors. Want of information from New Zealand prevented the meeting from coming to any definite decision. A detailed report of the meeting, which terminated with a vote of thanks to, and confidence in, the Chairman and directors, will be found in another column.

In the FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SHARE MARKET a considerable business has been done during the week, for some stocks an increased price has been offered, but no shares to be had; a very large business in these stocks must ultimately be done, as the really sound manner in which many of them are conducted, and the improved appearance of the mines, cannot but create an increased confidence on the part of the general public.

At the Consolidated Mines (Cobre) meeting a dividend of 1l. per share was declared. The report stated that during the past year there had been a slight falling off in the ore raised—about 78 tons less—but in the make of precipitate of about 80 tons. The last two months' production had been about the average. In consequence of the general stagnation the ore had not fetched their usual price at Swansea, but dating from Nov. sale an improvement had taken place.—At Dun Mountain meeting, in the absence of any authentic information from New Zealand, the meeting was unable to come to any definite decision. It was resolved to invest the available assets in India Bonds or other securities at the discretion of the directors.—Wildberg: by the agents report we learn that the mine is gradually improving; the lode in the 10 cross-cut is now worth 4 tons silver-ore per fm.; the direct tribute pitches throughout the mine are producing good quantities of ore. The price of tin has been half-yearly meeting the channels statement showed a small balance in hand. The directors report that the affairs in Mexico are in a better position.—The Copiapo Mining Company have received despatches to Nov. 30, by which it appears that the estimated produce was 2100 quintals, value £2068 7s. They had in the 10, western set (Chico Mine), cut the intersection of the three principal lodes, forming a width of 12 feet, producing 16 per cent. of green carbonate, but the mine is much hollowed at this part, rendering it very dangerous working without much timber, being also ignorant how soon they may have to abandon the quartz lode. The price of tin has been half-yearly meeting the channels statement showed a small balance in hand. The directors report that the affairs in Mexico are in a better position.—The Copiapo Mining Company have received despatches to Nov. 30, by which it appears that the estimated produce was 2100 quintals, value £2068 7s. 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ON COPPER SMELTING. By HYDE CLARKE, C.E. 1s.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINE MEETINGS.—If, according to the rules, the shareholder has a sufficient number of shares, either himself or through his friends, on a requisition being forwarded to the purser, the latter is bound to convene the proprietary. The committee in general are vested with ample discretionary powers; they should, however, be elected at every meeting. If there has been no gathering of the shareholders for nine months, during which period there should have been held three meetings, all that has transpired within the last six months is not binding on the shareholders. Many mines are, however, so hampered with rules that unless they are well understood they often lead to endless disputes, and in many instances to tedious litigation.

COPPER SMELTING.—The discussion between "Sun Dial" and "Copper" has, I have no doubt, been read with great interest. It appears, however, to me that no new facts of any importance have been elicited, the arguments on both sides of the question having at different times appeared in the Journal. It seems to me that both these gentlemen are copper smelters, for they evidently write with a knowledge of the subject. I should wish, however, that some one connected with the mining interest would show in what manner they are affected. I have noticed that on several occasions circumstances have tended to moot the question of copper smelting in the *Mining Journal*. This generally excites some attention for two or three months, and then is allowed to sink into oblivion, not again to be resuscitated until some discovery or other, often impracticable, takes place in smelting, or the copper smelters choose to lower the price of copper to such an extent as to necessitate the partial shutting up of some of the poorer mines. In all communications I have addressed you on this subject I have invariably advocated that the miners should take some decided step; they have, however, merely contented themselves with grumbling. No action has been resolved on; the greater mines, who have a large capital, stand aloof from the contest, while the smaller and poorer call-making properties, which are constantly in arrears, have been unable to show any front. Thus it is that the question is never settled, but always lying in abeyance, only to be spasmodically revived, but productive of no practical result; and so long as miners are merely living from hand to mouth they must be dependent on the smelter. It is the oft-repeated truism of the influence of capital over labour. When the system of mining is radically changed, it will be time to see what steps should be taken to induce the smelter to adopt a more liberal policy; but until that time arrives, I am of opinion the discussion can be of no benefit. It does not even irritate the large smelting firms; they know how perfectly powerless their antagonists are, and consequently can afford to smile at their puny efforts to disturb a monopoly which is solidly concentrated, not only by the firmness of the clique but the weakness of their opponents. I will not say that the domination of Swansea is based upon right, but it most certainly is so by prescription.—GERMANICS.

GOLD QUARTZ VEINS.—I perfectly agree with some of the remarks made by your correspondent "L." but I think he has forgotten one important fact—that there is nothing in the mineralogical world so variable as the so-called gold quartz veins. These, it is well known, may be very rich for a few fathoms, and then hundreds of tons may be broken not containing one particle of the precious metal. This is so difficult to be distinguished by the naked eye, that pieces which are very rich oftentimes present no visible appearance of gold, while others in which specks may be seen are comparatively poor. I remember when the prospectuses were issued of the Californian adventures that the calculation was always based upon the quantity of quartz that could be broken in the 24 hours. The superintendents estimated what the machines would crush; and in general the returns were declared from the product of assays derived from picked samples. In some instances these were returned at as much as 1000 ozs. to the ton, but the average, however, was between 30 to 50 ozs.; and it was not until several of the companies had erected their machinery that the superintendents discovered the mistake they had been committing. The prosecution of gold mining is very delusive; it allures those who desire to get rich suddenly, and the more extravagant the advantages held out the more readily are people inclined to embark in such adventures. Many of the scientific observations which have appeared in print concerning gold quartz veins have been but mere speculative theories, tending only to promote controversy, and in many instances to mislead, as each disputant has always his clique of followers, who adopt his opinions without considering the arguments adduced by his opponent. What would be of great importance in a mining point of view is that some one acquainted with the subject should communicate practical knowledge, based upon personal experience. There would be no possibility here of doubt, and the information be the more valuable as it was truthful, having been proved by trial.—S.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON.—The pending arbitration on the part of the Government and the company respectively, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is proceeding satisfactorily; and the result of the experiments now going on at the Government works at Woolwich, which I am not in a position at present to make public, augurs well for the speedy success of the company. The Government depends too much upon the chemical analysis to which the company's iron was subjected, without testing its strength and power of resistance, which has been proved to be so great that the Government authorities possess no mechanical appliances capable of crushing the iron submitted to the test. The result of these experiments, which will, I apprehend, be shortly made known, will astonish many of your scientific readers.—D.

TREWANE UNITED.—We were told about six weeks since that as soon as the engine had been paid for—it was already disposed of at that period—a small balance would be available to be returned to the shareholders. I have yet seen no notification to that effect, therefore wish to enquire the cause of the delay.—D. H.

WHEEL CHARLOTTE. As one interested in this mine, I beg to ask, through the medium of your Journal, if it be true the purser has positively refused to allow the lord's agents to inspect? Having recently bought shares at a high figure, with an understanding that the mine was looking well, I feel surprised at hearing such, fearing the mine is not as represented. I hear it also rumored that there is not a proper title to the sett; and is it true that notice of revocation has been served on the purser? I trust the purser will answer the above to the satisfaction of the numerous out-sharholders, in order to prevent a depreciation of the value of the property.—A. SHARHOLDERS.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLA.—Can any one give an old subscriber any information in respect to the present position of this company? It is now two years since Col. Morse Cooper, the Chairman of the company, left England for Australia on a visit of inspection, and a report was promised to the shareholders on his return. That gentleman has now been home nearly twelve months, but no report has appeared. Is the company defunct, or have they any *locus standi*?—FRENCH M.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.—In your last week's Journal I perceive that you allude to mining in Turkey. It appears, according to this account, that Messrs. Leahy and Grace are working large deposits of galena, containing gold and silver, on the eastern slopes of Mount Pelion. The Levant Company some years since professed to develop all the resources of the Levant. I have heard their researches are mainly confined to exploring the empty lozes of Naxos. It would be of considerable interest to many if periodical reports were published in the *Mining Journal*, detailing the progress of operations. It is a country but little known; and now that railroads are being introduced throughout the Levant, if some accounts were given of the mineral resources of the country, it might induce many capitalists to embark in these undertakings, and probably the company would be enabled to dispose advantageously of many of the concessions they are now unable to work, whether for want of labour or inadequacy of capital I am unable to say, although, judging from the respectable persons at the head of affairs, I cannot imagine that the latter should be the case.—ARIZO.

GOLD SCHEMES.—In a late Journal some remarks were made relative to gold companies; there is one, however, which did not figure in your list, though well deserving, I fear—the Great Sargent Vein Gold Company. Can any of your readers give the history of this project, the origin, existence, and end thereof, if it ever enjoyed such attributes? I have made many enquiries, but can find no satisfactory solution, so that I fear I am a VICTIM.

ROSEWANE UNITED MINES.—The letter from Mr. Huthnance, the purser, shall be inserted in next week's Journal.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Surely it is time that the liquidators called another meeting. I believe they stated that very shortly after Christmas the shareholders should again be summoned. Our liquidation has lasted comparatively as long as our operations in California, but I trust, however, not with the same disastrous results.—PHOENIX: Birmingham.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—In last week's Journal, the article headed "Cardiganshire Mining District" speaks the very sentiment prevalent in the West of England. Being an agent for a silver-lead mine in this county, covering an area of 700 acres, in which five engine-shafts have been sunk, and all the other appliances necessary for bringing out the mines, I find that a prejudice exists, owing to the silly ideas of past days, that Cardiganshire mines do not produce lead downwards to any depth. In the parish of Llanbadarnaw, the claims that abound are strong evidences of the geological forces that broke these slaty rocks of the lead-bearing qualities; these fissures lay open from 30 to 500 ft. The lead begins to form itself near the top of Plynlimmon, where lead and blende are found, and it is supposed the metal goes down even to a depth of more than 300 fms. Already some of these mines have reached a depth of 60 fms., others 100 fms., yielding excellent ore, and giving evidences of the continued downward bearing qualities of increased depth.—D. M.

PENCOSE CONSOLS sold 4 tons of lead ore in Oct. last, at 13l. 2s., per ton, realising 52l. 8s.

ANGLO WHEAL VOL.—When Wheal Vor was worked before it was in the Court of Chancery, and the money then lost was through that medium, and not by the mine, which in itself yielded immense profits, although conducted with inefficient machinery, and provisions at a famine price. The case is now different. The mine is capable of making larger returns than at that period, the machinery is of the most magnificent description, and capable of making returns at such a cost as the difference alone upon the former charges will yield a large percentage upon the highest price the property has yet seen.—JUSTITIA.

ST. DAY UNITED MINES.—In our remarks on these mines last week, "30 tons of black tin, which will realise another 200l.," should be "another 2000l."

ISLE OF MAN MINING COMPANY.—In your return of lead ore sold for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, I notice you say—

Foxdale	Tons 420	£7240 10 0
Isle of Man	100-520	1487 10 0 = £8738 0 0

Whereas we sold during that period 520 tons, amounting to 8674l., which would place these mines second instead of third in the list. You will be so good as to correct the error.—WM. BECKWITH: Foxdale Mines, near Douglas, Isle of Man.

We regret that, through indisposition, our esteemed correspondent is not able to furnish his usual report from Northumberland and Durham this week.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 29, 1859.

The development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom is of such evident importance to the well-being of our commonwealth and the stability of our empire, that little need be said or written to impress the value of this great industry on the public mind.

There are none so obtuse as not to appreciate every advance, every progression, in the science and practice of MINING as a benefit conferred on the whole community; and who is it who, having watched the phases of this labour for the last ten years particularly, will hesitate to identify it with that high class of intelligence and science by which the social organisation of this country has achieved acknowledged superiority? We are first among nations, because we practically and actively apply science to our industry in all its departments; but in none is such appliance more marked and more progressive than in our mineral operations.

The late Reviews, to which we have with such pleasure referred in last week's edition of the Journal, present the public with the most interesting and valuable statistics: the general aspect of British Mines being there portrayed by experienced hands; proving incontestably that, as a medium of investment, mineral property in Great Britain is second to none. We again with a very profound feeling of interest direct the attention of our readers to a section of our mining interest that bids fair to rival those districts from which such immense returns have been made. It is not here necessary to point out those rich and prosperous undertakings in the counties of Cornwall and Devon which have yielded so richly to adventurers, and evidence the inexhaustible nature of our tin, lead, and copper resources. Nor will we at the present moment institute any comparison between the chances of success in this, that, or the other district: it is only to the general interest we address ourselves; and in remarking on the rapid progression of mining in Wales, and the cheering prospects in its future, information is given to capitalists they will do well to take advantage of, not with shy pace and niggard hand, but with that promptitude and decision in which hitherto such eminent success has resulted.

A very remarkable and ingeniously compiled document has been submitted to us, that throws a new and thoroughly scientific light on the great value of Welsh mineral property. Beginning with the past history of adventure in North Britain, which, by-the-by, is like that of the early times in some of the best localities in Cornwall and Devon—namely, a narrative of important struggles through inadequate means and misapplied power—it seizes upon a very advanced and prominent power of opinion, which no well-wisher to his country would desire to see refuted, and which there will be, doubtless, found many sufficiently sanguine to support. Enough that it is here given in *extenso*.—"The metalliferous districts of Wales are now attracting the attention of well-informed scientific men, who, as a body, affirm that some of the deposits in Wales are equal in value to the illimitable riches of Mexico and Peru." Nearly 42,000,000l. constitute the annual value of the mineral yield in the United Kingdom; but should the men of science be correct in their estimate of the Welsh ground as just quoted, by how many may not those millions be multiplied? There is no doubt the Cardiganshire district is of a highly-mineralised character, and all who have had any experience at all in mine working are conscious the application of science and capital to its development in Wales has been hitherto, generally speaking, ridiculously inadequate.

The geological features of Cardiganshire, according to the report of Capt. MATTHEW FRANCIS, whose long experience in that country, and eminent qualifications as a mine inspector and engineer, entitle him to public confidence, possess nothing more prominent than the "great vein forming the celebrated mines—Cwmystwith, Copper Hill, and Eastern and Western Logylas of the Lisburne Mines." The fact of depositary richness is here self-evident, but it has hitherto unfortunately occurred that a want of capital has compelled mining populations to remain in inactive consciousness of even this vast mineral possession. Many other engineers and mine captains also verify the existence of this lead course, and now that

capital sufficient in amount will be quickly brought to bear on its quality and endurance, the liveliest anticipations of future prosperity are cherished by the best informed and most experienced among the mining world.

We naturally watch every combination of the scientific and monied classes for mineral purposes, and in that which is now called into existence for the purpose of working certain well known and carefully selected acts in Wales, we see the precursor of many prosperous and active operations in that country. It is not our mission to advocate in a market point of view any undertaking; the main principle upon which the general interest is based is that to which the columns of this Journal are devoted, but a conviction of the importance of adventures constituted like that of "The United Welsh Mines," induces us to give it a favourable reception. Let us remark, there is one element of its character which particularly recommends it, and that is the *strict economy* in management.

There are some exceedingly apposite statistics given in evidence of the highly mineralised nature of the district to which the present operations of the company are confined; for instance, the Cwmystwith, Lisburne, and Logylas Mines, now return 30,000l. a year profit on an original outlay of 8600l. The first mentioned was once purchased for 500l., and for many years yielded an income of 11,000l. per annum to the fortunate investors; and now, upon an investment of 5000l., under a new lease, it pays in dividends 8000l. annually, exclusive of a bonus every two months. Again, on a capital of 5000l. the Goginian Mine yielded in five years 60,000l.; another undertaking, on a capital of 7000l., gives in profits 7000l. a year; while in another a level has just been driven "for 30 yards through solid ore, and the shares of the Bryntail Mine, owing to recent discoveries, have jumped from the ignoble market position of 5s. to the elevation of 20l. per share.

These facts would appear to establish a sterling character for Cardiganshire mining; and while studiously abstaining from advising as to investments, it would be affectation not to express the opinion that legitimate mining has here a field opened to it where great and rapid results are very likely to be realised.

The answers given by Capt. MATTHEW FRANCIS to the twenty questions apparently put to him by the direction of the United Welsh Mines, merit very particular attention, bespeaking, as they do, the great experience of the respondent in Welsh Mining, and furnishing to the general public information than which none at the present moment, as far as the mining interest is considered, can be more intrinsically important. To question 7, on the mineral resources of Wales, the answer is, geologically considered, of much value, and is as follows:—"The depth of slate in which the veins are embedded is stated by MURCHISON, DE LA BECHE, and SMYTH, to be 20,000 feet. The veins excavated have averaged 20l. worth of ore to the fathom,—the area of the slate in Cardiganshire alone cannot be less than 400 square miles. There is no metalliferous rock without a vein for a mile in length along the magnetic meridian of the mines. The veins run from east to west, the bearing channels of rock from north to south, and the average price per fathom for stopping or excavating the veins is 50s."

The lords are generally stated to offer but little assistance to adventurers, although some of them are reducing their dues. How long shall we be burdened by this generation of mine lords, whose sordidness circumscribes the industry of a whole community, restricts enterprise, mars the efforts of intelligence and genius, and after all this social iniquity leaves them but the very barrenness of possession?

The local mineral history is also very succinctly given by Captain FRANCIS in reply to question 10; and as it is in itself a very serviceable reference, it is here quoted:—"In North Wales, Flintshire, and Denbighshire; then Montgomeryshire, then Carmarthenshire, Radnorshire, and Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, 1st, Cardiganshire divided into the silver-lead district to the north, and the potters-lead district to the south. Glamorganshire is the richest county for mining in Wales, but that is for iron and coals, there being but little lead discovered there. Yet Cardiganshire, in my opinion, is the county now most meriting attention, from the obvious disregard paid to its riches." For the time being this notice of the Welsh mining prospects must suffice; but the fund of information contained in the document put forth by the gentlemen who at present constitute the "United Welsh Mines" enterprise will well afford further matter for favourable comment. Mining progression is stamped on the face of it, and there can be no very great risk in British Mining when intelligence like that thus evidenced presides over its destinies.

WHO INVENTED THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE? This pertinent question has been again asked, the querist in this instance being a representative of the late Mr. WM. HEDLEY, who, in 1805, was mining engineer at Wylam Colliery. As has before been stated in the *MINING JOURNAL*, the original idea of a locomotive emanated from TREVITHICK—the patent granted to TREVITHICK and VIVIAN being dated 1802. This is a fact which none even of TREVITHICK's adversaries venture to dispute; but to appear entitled to some merit for originality, they infer that TREVITHICK had been so totally unsuccessful that it was necessary to re-invent, to secure even partially favourable results. WOOD, in his work on Railroads, remarks that two years after the date of this patent RICHARD TREVITHICK made an engine in South Wales, which was tried on the Merthyr Tydvil Railroad, and says that the great obstacle to their introduction at that time was the supposed want of hold, or adhesion, of the wheels upon the rails to effect the locomotion of the engine; but it has already been indisputably proved that even when experimenting in Cornwall, TREVITHICK was well aware that weight was alone necessary to ensure a successful result.

In the *MINING JOURNAL* of Oct. 2 will be found an article on the First Locomotive (a lithograph copy of which may be had at our office), containing some interesting documentary evidence upon the subject, from which, as Mr. MENELAUS remarks—

It seems clear—first, that as early as 1800 TREVITHICK had a locomotive actually working in Cornwall on the turnpike-road—(this engine was, I believe, made at Hayle)—and, secondly, that in 1803 he had constructed and put to work a further engine at Penryn; and it seems likely that this engine, but for the weakness of the roads, would have been to a certain extent successful. I would call particular attention to the fact that TREVITHICK, in 1803, had satisfied himself that smooth wheels would have sufficient adhesion to propel a load; that he had hit upon the plan of coupling the wheels, and that he discharged the waste steam into the stack. Boilers of the same type as that used by TREVITHICK in this engine were used successfully for locomotives 20 years after his invention.

Again, in the *MINING JOURNAL* of Oct. 16 is an article from the *Gateshead Observer*, in which the claims of JOHN STEELE, an employé of Mr. WHITFIELD, are fully set forth, and on various occasions interesting communications to the same effect have appeared in our columns. But, while we must claim priority for TREVITHICK, STEELE, and others, we can readily admit that there may have been several in the field after these, but before STEPHENSON, and certainly Mr. HEDLEY appears entitled to much praise for his exertions. In 1809 Mr. BLACKETT, of Wylam Colliery, wrote to TREVITHICK on the subject of an engine, but TREVITHICK stated that he was engaged in other pursuits, and could render no assistance. Subsequently Mr. BLACKETT applied to the most eminent engineers of the day, by whom he was told that the idea of an engine to convey carriages along a line of railroad was chimerical, and that to carry it out was physically impossible. The fate of the locomotive engine in South Wales was settled as establishing the fact, and the matter was considered quite hopeless. Such was the notion entertained in the North, when in 1812, the circumstances of the times pressing very heavily upon the mining interest, Mr. HEDLEY, becoming more and more impressed with the necessity of doing something towards promoting economy, and as the only available item of expenditure at that time was the outlay for conveying the mineral to the river, an excessively heavy charge, gave his most earnest attention to the scheme of constructing an engine to convey the carriages on the railway as a substitute for horses. After much labour in the way of experiment, Mr. HEDLEY ascertained the fact that the friction of the wheels of an engine carriage upon the rails was sufficient to enable it to draw a train of loaded wagons after it. His experiments were so conclusive that an engine was immediately constructed, and proved successful. Comparing, therefore, Mr. HEDLEY's claims with those of STEPHENSON, it may truly be said that "in justice, Mr. HEDLEY is entitled to the honour of being the inventor of locomotion on the present principle;" for it was not until 1814 that Mr. GEO. STEPHENSON, having given his attention to the subject, fitted up an engine at Killingworth Colliery. And in this, although the action was communicated to the wheels of the engine carriage by means of an endless chain instead of toothed wheels, as in Mr. HEDLEY's, its action was, like HEDLEY's, solely by its own gravity, or friction of the wheels upon the rails.

Turning from the question—Who Invented the Locomotive Engine? another of fully equal importance naturally presents itself—To whom is the honour due of introducing the Railway System as a national and commercial institution? and it is found that in this instance also more credit has been given to STEPHENSON than he was entitled to, as must be apparent to the readers of the *MINING JOURNAL*, from the several communications of Mr. W. H. JAMES, the son of the man to whom the merit is really

due. The letters to which we refer, it will be remembered, appeared in Nov. and Dec., 1857, and as they are from the pen of one so well able to know the facts of the case as RICHARD COLEMAN, it is to be expected that his father concerning the invention of grooved rollers and the puddling process, there can be no question as to their accuracy. As we have already stated, Mr. JAMES was the first to practically bring forward the present railway system, and, principally at his own expense, he surveyed the Liverpool and Manchester and many other lines of railway. These surveys, moreover, were made before GEORGE STEPHENSON was known as a railway engineer, yet the one reached the highest possible position in his profession, and died wealthy, whilst his predecessor and pioneer was unable to leave his family any worldly inheritance beyond the memory of his talents which were successfully devoted to the interests of mankind, although Mr. JAMES had sacrificed the greater portion of an immense property upon his railway projects. We have been led to these remarks upon the early stages of locomotion and railway communication by the perusal of a little work just issued (through Messrs. WARD and LOCK) by Mr. O. D. HEDLEY, in which an apparently successful attempt is made to establish the claims of his father, and to show how partial and incorrect in detail is "Smiles's Life of Stephenson."

We referred, in last week's Journal, to a pamphlet which issued from the pen of Mr. BENJAMIN COLEMAN, affecting the management of the WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY COMPANY; and we now glance at another version of the matter—one which seems to clear its atmosphere altogether. It now stands thus:—Mr. RALPH WARD JACKSON, Chairman of the West Hartlepool Harbour Company, having, in a letter addressed to the proprietors, negatived the allegations put forward by Mr. BENJAMIN COLEMAN, any further discussion of the vexed question between those two gentlemen would be an injustice to both. It is, however, but right to say that, as far as the public is concerned, the quarrel is perfectly devoid of interest; it evidently originated in irritable feeling and private pique, and a pity 'tis, 'tis true, that the equanimity of shareholders in an undertaking of great promise and utility should be so severely tested for a mere individualism, which should have been kept totally disconnected with the affairs of the company, it being thereto essentially and positively foreign. We deprecate, in common with every well-minded person, such a use of pen and paper, and such an abuse of decorum as that which forced this wretched affair on the notice of the public. Allegations are easily made by men whose minds happen to be momentarily perverted by angry feelings, but they are not so easily substantiated; and while conceding the point to Mr. COLEMAN that he fully believed in the statements put forth, we would suggest to him, and to all parties mixed up in public interests, a rational amount of caution, discretion, and charitable feeling, before accusations are indulged in; the more particularly in the absence of the slightest shadow of ordinary proof. On public grounds such recklessness should be scrupulously avoided. In private life it corrects itself: in both phases of society it is its own Nemesis.

The rule nisi for a new trial in the now celebrated case of SCOTT v. DIXON (the Liverpool Borough Bank) has been discharged; consequently the verdict pronounced against Mr. DIXON at the Liverpool Summer Assizes retains its full force. Regarding the matter simply as a question of justice, there could not have existed two opinions as to what the result of the application for a new trial would be; but as the bank director relied more upon legal technicalities than upon the hope of being enabled to prove that he had not been guilty of fraud, it was by no means so sure that he would be defeated. It is unnecessary to detail the arguments against the rule, since the facts upon which the plaintiffs relied are already well known. But as Mr. DIXON's character as a gentleman was at stake, it may be as well to record what was adduced in justification of his conduct. Apart from legal technicalities, Mr. ATHERTON, Q.C., went through the facts of the case, with a view to show (and we think he satisfactorily did show) that Mr. DIXON had acted throughout the enquiry with the greatest candour and fairness, and not at all like one who was conscious of any unfairness or misconduct, and contended that the principal evidence against the defendant was that given by himself at the trial, which showed clearly the *mens sibi conscia recti*. Again, Mr. MELLISH (following on the same side) contended that Mr. DIXON's only fault was that he had assented to that which he had no power to prevent. All this we readily admit, but for a man to be worthy of the position of director of a public company, we contend that more is required; he must not only be endowed with honesty and integrity himself, but he must have sufficient firmness and decision to prevent fraudulent practices on the part of his co-directors. We are of opinion, and doubtless the majority of our readers entertain a similar opinion, that one dissentient at a board is sufficient to prevent fraudulent or deceptive statements being issued; and maintaining this opinion, we contend that whenever false reports are published, blame equally attaches to every member of the direction.

The report of the directors to the shareholders stated, that according to the previous report the paid-up capital of the bank was 900,000*l.*; that the reserve fund was 101,775*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; and that since that date two calls of 1*l.* per share had been made upon the new shares, making the capital 1,000,000*l.* It stated, moreover, that the net profits for the past year, after payment of all expenses of management, and deducting 45,825*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* for losses by bad debts incurred during the same period, amounted to 69,318*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, of which sum, after payment of certain dividends and property tax, it was stated that there was a balance of 7439*l.* 6*s.* to carry to the credit of the reserve fund. Now, that a profit of 69,000*l.* had been made during the period alluded to in the report is not disputed, but really we scarcely see how two opinions could exist as to the fraudulent character of the report, since there is nothing said therein to induce the inference that the current year's profits would be entrenched upon, much less the capital of the bank. The portion of the report bearing upon this question runs thus:

"In winding-up the affairs of 1854, a year which, it is well known, was most disastrous to those customers of the bank who were engaged in the colonial shipping trade, heavier loss has been sustained in the realisation of the assets then taken over, by way of security, than could possibly have been anticipated. The directors have thought it their duty at once to reduce the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the grounds that, taking the most favourable view of the liquidation of these accounts, the whole of the reserve fund will be required to meet the losses incurred; and that, on the other hand, taking the most unfavourable view consistent with probability, the good current business of the bank will, in their opinion, be sufficient to admit of the regular continuance of the dividend without encroaching on the capital at the same period in the ensuing year."

Now, it may be fairly contended that there is nothing in these words to imply that the capital of the bank had been lost, or even that it was necessary to trench upon it to pay the proposed dividend, unless, indeed, we were to resort to a sophism too glaring for a Jesuit, and argue that the assertion that "the good current business of the bank will be sufficient to admit of the regular continuance of the dividend without encroaching on the capital at the same period in the ensuing year," infers that the capital had been encroached upon in the present instance, which we think is an argument which even Mr. JOSHUA DIXON would be unwilling to put forth; for if directors' reports generally required to be so read, no dependence could be placed in any statement bearing upon the affairs of public companies.

But passing over the report, we come to the consideration of the grounds on which the rule nisi for a new trial was granted.—1. That there was no evidence for the jury of false or fraudulent misrepresentations.—2. If there were, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.—3. That there was no evidence of any representation made to the plaintiffs that the report was true.—4. That the reports of the directors of 1837 and 1838 were improperly rejected in evidence. To the general reader the third ground certainly appears almost laughable, and to say the least it is anything but complimentary to bank directors as a body, since it evidently infers that all bank directors' reports should be considered false and fraudulent until the contrary be proved. "There was no evidence of any representation made to the plaintiffs that the report was true," forsooth. What, then, in future can be urged in favour of commercial enterprise being aided by combination of capital? Or, rather, what arguments can be adduced to show that it is desirable to connect oneself with public companies if a fraudulent director is to escape with impunity, because no representation was made to those suffering from his frauds that the report was true? Happily, however, the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench has thoroughly exposed the fallacy of Mr. DIXON's notions, and henceforth shareholders may look upon the proceedings in the case of SCOTT v. DIXON as a contest to establish their rights, and directors would do well to regard it as a caution against connecting themselves with the publication of deceptive statements to their co-partners; and although Lord CAMPBELL seemed dis-

posed to make some allowance because in the present transaction Mr. DIXON had acted on the principle *video meliora probroque deteriora sequor*, it is not to be anticipated that after the Liverpool Borough Bank affair, a director would be entitled to consideration for having adopted the same principle; we may, therefore, congratulate all connected with joint-stock enterprise upon the circumstance of a legal decision having been given which will effectually prevent the issue of fraudulent reports, whether such reports be absolutely untrue, or whether, although true, they are expressed in such terms as to be calculated to mislead.

Another anniversary dinner of the foundation of the Australian colonies has been held in London, which, like its predecessor, to which we drew special attention, has passed off in a manner so rapid as respects the colonies which are said to be represented on the occasion, that we cannot refrain from a few remarks on the subject. It seems, indeed, to have been a guise ingeniously put forth to collect various gentlemen connected with the Home Government and Imperial Legislature, that speeches might be made by them by the gratification of their hearers—we cannot say for their edification; for, although the orators of the banquet essayed to talk on Australian subjects, they stated nothing but what must have been dry facts to all the colonists present, and a mere repetition of statistics and general statements which have appeared from time to time in our own columns. The evening is said to have been a pleasant one, and no doubt it was to those who delight in such reunions; but for any practical or useful purpose, as respects the colonies, we must deny the efficacy of such heterogeneous gatherings. We have carefully read the several reports of the speeches, but we have in vain searched for anything new in fact, or even in suggestions for the future. There were some gentlemen present who could have said much, from practical knowledge, on subjects of vital importance. For instance, the occasion was lost for saying something in respect of the Victorian loan, which absorbs much attention in the City, with a view of removing the impression, which still prevails in many quarters, as to the conduct of the Government in respect of interest guaranteed by the Colonial Legislature to the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company. Mr. CHILDER and Capt. CLARKE, late officially connected with the colony, were there, but remained silent. With reference to New South Wales, the dinner passed off without mention of the increasing gold production of that portion of our Australian dependencies; while no expression of satisfaction, or even dissatisfaction, was made by the representatives of any of the colonies as to the new postal contract, *via* Suez, made by the Home Government, in which we are so much and closely interested.

We did expect that something would have transpired as to South Australia, more especially as we find by the *Adelaide Observer* of Oct. 16 that a Mr. G. FIFE ANGAS, now in this country, is "making strenuous efforts to promote the interests of the colony in England and on the Continent," and who, according to the journal mentioned, states that "the most extraordinary ignorance" prevails in England "in respect of almost everything relating to the colony of South Australia," and who is "persuaded that the colony would carry much greater weight with it on Australian questions if more pains were taken to acquaint the British public with its intrinsic merits and resources." Why, then, did not Mr. ANGAS seek this occasion to enlighten British senators and the British public, and do something to remove the darkness which he says prevails? more especially as he declares that "South Australia has no paper in England in its interests, and no one to publish its history and news." We are not aware that any of the colonies has a paper in this country especially devoted to its interests; but the *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* impartially represents the interests of all; while we can assert, without fear of contradiction, even in the broadest sense, that we have never failed, on the arrival of each successive mail, to furnish full intelligence on all subjects connected with the colonies, and have not confined our intelligence to mere mining subjects. The public will readily admit that it is to the continual efforts of the London press generally that the colonies are indebted for the establishment of the new postal arrangements, and to the MINING JOURNAL especially for suggesting in its columns and successfully advocating the plan by which the ocean mail steamers call, outward and homeward, at Nepean Bay for the *Adelaide* bags, which is a great desideratum for the colony, and will tend more than anything else to remove the "extraordinary ignorance" which Mr. ANGAS says prevails in England with regard to South Australia.

The colonial press has not hesitated to transcribe our articles into their columns, and to express their sense of obligation to the London press. Mr. ANGAS is clearly an egotist, for who but such a person would have the taste and temerity to say "I have hopes that my visit to this country will tend to remove much prejudice and ill will towards South Australia which has existed in most parts of England, and especially in Scotland, and shall regret any necessity which may occasion me to abridge my stay." This latter remark will certainly be a matter of opinion, for although this gentleman may be charmed by his own "file," it does not follow that all will dance who hear it. We should be sorry to consider Mr. ANGAS a specimen of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature of South Australia, as much as we should consider that the speeches at the dinner at the Albion Tavern were a specimen of Australian oratory, intelligence, or talent.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, AND THE COAL TRADE.

We have had our attention drawn to the draft of a Bill, which the Great Western Railway Company is about to attempt to pass through Parliament, but which will, we doubt not, be exposed and defeated.

The Bill is entitled "A Bill for authorising the construction of a railway for carrying the West London Railway over the Great Western Railway by means of a bridge, in substitution for the present level crossing; for revising the tolls of the Great Western Railway Company; and for other purposes."—22 and 23 Vict., session 1859.

Whereas, it should have been entitled a Bill to authorise the Great Western Railway Company to fix any tolls and rates, and to make any charges they like upon their unfortunate customers; this being the grand, we may almost say the sole, object of the Bill.

The directors of the Great Western Railway Company have already most seriously and most unjustly injured the coal producers in the whole of the North Welsh district by the monopoly conferred upon the Ruabon Coal Company, which consists of several of the officials of the Great Western Railway Company; and it is evident that the Bill now brought forward is another attempt to crush the small coalowners upon the line in favour of this odious monopoly.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.—VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF LEAD.—Although, from what has hitherto been discovered, Canada cannot boast the possession of a coal field, it must not be supposed that the mineral industry is likely to be an unimportant one for the Canadians. About midway between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers a rich lead mine has been discovered, from which masses of galena, weighing as much as 115 lbs., have been raised: 26 tons, assaying 80 per cent. of pure lead, with 3.26 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead, were taken from the trial-shaft, and dressed by hand, at a cost for labour of 75*l.* currency (60*l.* sterling), and although the shaft has been sunk 30 feet there was no indication of change; the associated minerals are gossan and barytes, with occasional stones of copper. The existence of lead ore upon the Ottawa, of such richness as to be easily melted and cast into bullets, has been known since the first settlement of Canada, but its location was not known except to the Indians, until its discovery by Mr. Oatey, a Cornish miner, many years employed on the Geological Survey of Canada. A sample parcel of the ore has been forwarded to England, and although the price of lead was much lower than at present, 12*l.* 14*s.* was offered, and at New York \$64 per ton, with 95 c. per oz. for all silver, and \$17 for any gold it might contain, in addition. An influential company has been formed for working the mine, and we learn that nearly all the shares have been applied for. The mine, which is known as the Carleton Place Lead Mine, is most desirably situated; the ore can be easily worked without blasting; there is abundance of water power, with 60 ft. fall, within half a mile of the mine, approached by an incline, on which loaded wagons could descend with facility on a tramroad to the stamping and jigging machinery. Fuel is abundant and cheap, and labour can be obtained for 80 c. per day. Full confidence appears to be felt in Canada that the requisite amount of capital will be subscribed on the spot, and the Canadians seem jealous of permitting any of the profit

leaving the country; but the excellent prospects which are said to exist seem quite to justify the opinion that whatever amount of subscriptions may fall short in Canada would be forthcoming in the London market.

THE IRON TRADE AND THE RAILWAYS.

At the present moment there is a strong speculative feeling as to iron. Many are asking the question, will iron get up with a view to operations in warrants? but many are seriously considering the subject, because it affects many branches of their trade. There are two questions, of course, one of production and one of consumption, but the main one is that of consumption; and it is thought by many that the progressive tendencies, not of this country alone, but of all civilized nations, afford strong guarantees for increased consumption of the metal, it may be said of metals generally, for in machinery and hardware, copper, zinc, tin, and lead are more or less combined with iron and steel. There are many who are convinced that increased consumption must attend on the operations now going on; but notwithstanding all the newspaper reading, and news from all parts of the world, geographical knowledge, with a large portion of the community, begins at school and ends there, and a very faint notion is obtained of the aggregate result of the several influences now at work to affect commerce, and, indeed, every institution dependent on society.

It is not easy in such an article as a commercial man will read, or think he has time to read, to give a general view of the several circumstances which are necessary to arrive at the state and prospects of the iron market, or of all the iron markets: but there is one kind of test will be as convenient as any other, although at first sight it may be thought a very loose one, if of any use at all, and that is the railway from London to China, in ten days. This is one of the great topics of the time, a thoroughly practical undertaking, one making good progress, and yet there are many of our readers who will think that it is only another phrase for a railway to the moon. We are, however, in earnest, as our brethren of the press are, and it will give us a very good text. While they are busy in considering the political bearings of the subject, and its social results, we shall look at it in relation to the iron and metal trades, as showing their progress and prospects. A very few years ago such a proposition as the railway referred to would not have been spoken of, for the ridicule of men of common sense would at once have stopped the utterance of the talker; but now men of common sense are more wary, for there is continuous steam to India, Australia, and South America, the telegraph has been laid across the Atlantic, and the *Great Eastern* is on the eve of completion. Now the telegraph wire is at work on great part of the route between London and China, and in progress on the remaining portion, it strikes the practical man that the telegraph wire is one indication of the possibility of a railway; and, indeed, if we examine the route of the railway as well as of the telegraph wire, we shall find that the railway has made nearly as good progress. The telegraph is at work at the Indian and the European ends, and the railway is at work, or in progress, at the Indian end, and at work at the European end. Such a scheme as a general continental railway or, in fact, railways all about the map of the world, has been laid down by ingenious men over and over again—as, for instance, in the able pamphlet of our correspondent, Mr. S. B. ROGERS, of Nantyglo—but the connection by railway of London and India has been practically worked upon by one man alone, Sir Macdonald Stephenson, and his individual efforts have greatly contributed to its realisation. When he engaged in the promotion of Indian railways, and founded the East Indian line, it became an early object of enquiry with him to form a connection with the general system of European railways. In 1850 he succeeded in obtaining the concurrence of the English Government in the necessary measures, and proceeded in 1850 to carry out the necessary negotiations.

At that period Europe was still distracted by the effects of the revolutionary war, but Stephenson hesitated not to address the several Governments on the measures he proposed. Indian railways up to that time had been allowed to be an experiment, and their value was estimated at little in Europe, nor was the railway system of Western Europe consolidated. Sir M. Stephenson, too, had little time, merely a portion of the time devoted to his overland journey to the scene of his onerous duties, but he persevered. The instructions of the English Government were strongly drawn in his favour, but they were likewise zealously carried out by every ambassador on the Continent, and Stephenson received the personal attention of the Ministers of the several states he addressed. From France he got no immediate encouragement, for he was informed the favour of the Government was given to the Marseilles route; but he was assured that if the other Governments took part in the undertaking France would not be wanting. For the other alternative route from England to Austria, by way of Belgium, Stephenson received the cordial assurance of the King of the Belgians that every endeavour should be made to complete it. In Bavaria he found the Government crippled in its finances and timid, but they promised to do their part, if Austria gave its approval.

On Austria, it will be seen, all now depended, and Stephenson approached Vienna with some misgivings, for the empire was exhausted by the Hungarian and Italian wars; its policy was directed to the encouragement of Trieste, as that of France to Marseilles, and his time was now running very short; indeed, he already said that he must abandon the hope of proceeding to Constantinople. The English ambassador at Vienna took up the subject warmly, and obtained him an interview with the veteran statesman, Metternich, who appreciating the importance of the propositions to Austrian interests, paid deep attention to it. The ministers, Mr. Bock and Baron de Bruck, seriously engaged in the matter, and though desirous of favouring Trieste, they felt that another chance could be obtained for Austria of sharing in the commerce of the East, for which much exertion had been made, and they promised to favour the extension of the Austrian railway system to the Turkish frontier.

This was a great step gained, and Stephenson would have desired to bestow more time upon the measure, but he was compelled to leave it in the hands of the English ambassadors and envoys, with whom he corresponded, and proceeded to India, where he applied to the General Government to afford their co-operation. However, his exertions were in the main suspended until his return to Europe, although both in India and in Europe the several links of the system were connected or in progress. In his way back Stephenson again had communication with several of the Governments, who now felt a deeper interest in his propositions as affecting the continuous route from west to east, and as soon after his arrival here as he could get through the immediate duties of his office, and the necessary arrangements of the East Indian railway affairs, he resumed his labours for what he now called the Great National Highway. He had by this time received the official sanction of the Governor-General of India, and he received the strongest assurances of good will from the home Government.

Hitherto Stephenson had laboured quietly, almost obscurely, in promoting this great undertaking, but he thought the time had come when he could give publicity to his proceedings. The *Times* warmly took up the subject, and in May, 1856, astonished the public by giving its sanction to the notion of a railway from London to Calcutta. Previous articles which had appeared in the *Times* in 1851-52 had set numerous speculators to work to profit by the ideas there broached, and among other companies started was one for a Euphrates Valley Railway and Telegraph. Stephenson, therefore, satisfied provided the work was done, and indifferent as to who should do it, devoted himself to other undertakings, but having in November last proceeded to Turkey, on the business of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, he was encouraged on his arrival at Constantinople to renew his conferences with the Government of the Sultan, by which he was warmly received, and he is now engaged in promoting measures for the organisation, on a practical basis, of a general railway system for Turkey, by the union of all interests, whether of the companies which have already obtained concessions, or of the nations, but we may say not including his own, as he has no personal interests to serve in the matter, and has no scheme to propound for his own profit or aggrandisement.

Our readers will see that we have drawn them on up to this point showing how the railway system, having reached maturity in England, has come to that stage in France, Belgium, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, and now, therefore, Turkey, notwithstanding her dilapidated finances, is about to be received as an integral member of the railway community. It is easy to form an opinion, that when railways are sufficiently advanced in Turkey they will be seriously taken up in Persia, and thus the completeness of the line throughout the East be provided for. Thus Turkey, a country little thought of, must become a customer to the iron market, and so must Persia, and so must portions of the East till lately thought inaccessible. At first Sir Macdonald Stephenson limited his views to a line from London to Calcutta, but such is the march of events, that he can now seriously contemplate an extension to Central Asia and China. To the

north his map shows a line from the East Indian Railway through Nepal by the great natural route to Tibet; and he has by other measures laid the foundation of a continuation of the East Indian Railway to China, being Chairman of the Northern Bengal Railway, which beginning at the bend of the East Indian Railway at Rajmahal, where it diverges south to Calcutta, is to pass by Dinapore, and connect the valleys of the Ganges, and of the Garraupooter, or Assam, valley. Up the Assam valley the railway will follow the steamer, and in the fulness of time will reach the Chinese frontier, close to the teeming population of the south, at the head of the great central valley of the Yangtse Kiang, running down to Nankin.

As English and American enterprise is now engaged in preparing to run steamers on the great rivers of China, as the English have already opened a coast line, it is apparent that the day is not far distant when the telegraph and the railway must follow the steamers into China; and railways are not to be made without rails, nor worked without locomotives. Whether China remains independent, or whether Southern China be annexed to our Indian empire, within ten years, with the present freedom of intercourse, the railway system will have made a beginning. The active influences now at work on the Chinese population, particularly emigration, will tend to promote results. A very short distance of mountain passes alone separates the upper valleys of the Burrampooter and the Yangtse Kiang, and already the frontiers of England and China touch. A few weak mountain tribes of savages alone prevent full and free trade along these passes, and keep off the millions of industrious Chinese from the field of labour which is open to them in Assam and other parts of India. What will be the full effects in India of an immense Chinese immigration it is impossible to tell, but, at any rate, the supply of labour must greatly add to the traffic and resources of the country.

Tracing this history of progress from its small beginnings, we witness how the work is going on of placing a girdle round the earth, for the line from New York to San Francisco is in progress, but for European purposes the Great National Highway will afford the quickest route. It is to be observed that this line, as it proceeds forward step by step, still allows continuous intercourse to be maintained, and provides for the deficiencies of its unfinished portions. Thus successively from Marseilles and Trieste has the line been taken up by steamers to Alexandria, and continued through the Red Sea; but the Euphrates Valley Railway will, the moment it reaches the navigable part of the river, have its traffic carried on by steamers, and on a connection being effected with the Persian Gulf, the communication with Bombay and Kurrachee will be ready in advance of the railway, which will ultimately follow the northern shores of the Gulf.

What we have here sketched out is not a scheme, but the natural and steady development of a system, to the prosecution of which national interests are pledged. It will be observed that the main line here spoken of is but a small part of the operations; for what is a main line, so far as India is concerned, is only one of the main lines in each country, and affords a base for numerous connections and branches, or, by its own traffic, gives a stimulus to the construction of new lines. If by some dread catastrophe the march of civilisation can be stopped, then will industry be prostrated; but, short of that, civilisation must advance, for even its weakest efforts contribute to its progress. Much of what is to be done for railway construction will be done by local action, but directly and indirectly a great and constant demand will be created for the products of English industry.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JAN. 27.—The Iron and Coal Trades are still improving in position, the demand for both being now more regular and certain. Large quantities of steam coal are being shipped at Cardiff, but the trade of Newport is rather depressed, for reasons to which we shall shortly more particularly refer. Railway iron is being disposed of freely, and pigs are likewise sought after. The principal demand is for home consumption at the present moment, but some good orders are received from the Continent. Exports are being made at freights differing but slightly from those we quoted last week.

Another very satisfactory meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers has been held at the Castle Hotel, Merthyr. The President, Mr. E. Rogers, of Abercarn, occupied the chair; and, after a few introductory remarks, Mr. Cox, of Caerleon, read a paper on "Thick and Thin Fires," in which the combustion of coal was principally treated of. A discussion on this important subject would have taken place, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Fryar, principal of the School of Mining at Bristol, it was postponed. Mr. Fryar contributed a paper at the Society's meeting in Cardiff, and it was considered he would like to be present at the discussion. The next paper read was one of the Chairman's, on the occurrence of a Metalliferous Vein, containing Lead, in a Bed of Coal at Cardiff. The circumstance is rare, and several remarks were made upon it by the different gentlemen in the room.

The attention of the members was then called by Mr. Murphy, of Newport, to his invention for the security of nuts or screw-bolts, and a full description of the plan adopted was given. Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, referred to a recent case in which the adoption of this contrivance would have been the means of saving human lives, and the members generally expressed their approbation of the design. Mr. Murphy undertook to contribute a paper on Railway Wheels at the next meeting.

A few other matters of minor interest completed the proceedings, which were of an eminently practical character throughout. The members and visitors afterwards dined together. The room in which the meeting was held was hung around with drawings and diagrams of an interesting description, and several photographs were also exhibited, which showed in a perfect manner the construction of various machines. We have given no more than an outline of the proceedings, but would remind our readers that the *Transactions* of the Institute are always published, and may be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*. They will be found of interest and utility to all engaged in the engineering profession.

A new line, to be called the Monmouth, Dean Forest, and Worcester Junction Railway, is projected. The object is to give increased facilities for the conveyance of minerals from the Forest of Dean. The line will skirt the principal iron-works, and open up communication with all parts of the country. Such advantages have long been desired, and as the Pontypool, Uak, Monmouth, and Coleford Companies are making no progress beyond Monmouth, and do not seem likely ever to carry out their original design, the proposed scheme is likely to receive strong support. The mineral resources of the Forest are very large, the basin being about the same area as that of South Staffordshire, but the difficulty of transit has been a great obstacle in the way of working them. Even now it is estimated that 650,000 tons of mineral per annum are sent away, while the district has a population of near 50,000 persons. Some of the South Wales ironmasters would gladly take large quantities of the iron ore contained in the Forest were it procurable easily, but under present circumstances the cost of having it conveyed to them would be very great. There is, therefore, every necessity for a railway, and there is every reason to suppose that it would be productive of good returns on the original capital. It is stated that the line can be made for 10,000l. per mile.

Another new speculation is proposed, under the title of the Gloucestershire Coal Mining Company. The company, says the prospectus—

"Is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the coal in the four grants from the Crown, comprising about 360 acres, on which four well-known collieries—called the True Blue, Newnham Bottom, Woodside, and Birchgrove Collieries—are situated, immediately contiguous to the village of Ruardean, in the Forest of Dean, together with the railway, plant, steam-engines, tram-wagons, pit-carts, machinery, tools, and all other necessary appliances, which, at great expense, have been lately placed on these important properties. These four grants adjoin each other, and contain about 2,000,000 tons of coal of first-class bituminous character, for which there is a large demand for household, gas, and smelting purposes, and especially for raising steam. The railway affords economical transit to all the towns on the Great Western and South Wales lines of railway, and the shipping ports on the Severn. The capital is intended to be raised in 40,000 shares (limited) of 1l. each.

We hear that further trials of Welsh and North Country Coal have been made at sea on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats. The results are said to be greatly in favour of the Welsh coal—as much so as in the recent experiments made at Cardiff.

The Wenwoc Iron Ore Company, to whose hematite ore we have had previous occasion to refer, are understood to be disposing of their produce as rapidly as it can be supplied. Several thousand tons have been sold at good prices, and it is even stated that some orders are "declined," in consequence of the large demand! This looks like prosperity.

A Government contract for 15,000 tons of coal has been taken by the owners of Newport and Cardiff; Cardiff will supply 8000 tons, and Newport 7000. An inspector has been sent down to examine all the coal before it is received on board ship.

The minerals under Taff's Well, Rhiwddare, and Caerphilly Mountain

—a range of nearly 6 miles—have been taken by Messrs. Curteis, Greenhill, and Co. The tract is valuable, and contains the coal seams and clayband ironstones of the south outcrop of the South Wales basin. Blast-furnaces will be erected in a convenient spot, and the works vigorously carried on.

A man has been accidentally killed at the Cwmllwynfell Pit, Cwmwrtch, near Swansea.

Messrs. Prothero and Co.'s coal, at Aberdare, the "Forchamman," has been analysed by Professor Miller, M.D., of King's College, London, and it is found to contain 86½ per cent. of carbon, with nearly 10 per cent. of the constituent elements of bitumen, the remainder being ash and moisture. Mr. Pettigrew, chief engineer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships, has also given it a practical trial, and expresses a high opinion of it. Mr. D. Llewellyn, jun., works the colliery.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JAN. 27.—The copper standard continues to be very encouraging; it was last week more than 12½ above what it was at the corresponding period of last year, and probably during the next month a somewhat further rise may take place. Mining adventurers, however, will be very well pleased even if it is maintained at the present rate, which gives them a good remunerative price for their ores, and enables profits to be made where the mines are moderately productive. The price of tin is also firm, and in lead an advance is expected. Shares in copper and tin mines have lately been in considerable request, and it has been difficult to obtain shares in some of the first-class dividend mines.

West Seton is looking very favourable, and the price of shares has been somewhat advancing. Dolcoaths are firm, and will probably go higher. Wheal Basset is looking well in the bottom of the mine, and shareholders are expecting further improvements. East Basset is coming out even beyond expectations, and shares have gone up to 200l. and upwards. The winze in the bottom of the 60 is expected to be communicated with the rise in the back of the 80 at the end of this week, when the agent will commence the 70 fm. levels east and west, each of which is worth 150l. per fm. The ore ground between the 60 and the 80 fm. levels is in all probability very extensive, and of very high value. The rise above the 80 is at present worth from 180l. to 200l. per fm. At the next meeting, about the end of March, a dividend of 5l. per 512th share will be paid, and also the balance left to the credit of the adventurers be increased. This is one of the most encouraging instances of mining in Cornwall that has occurred for some years.

It has not been without considerable expense and much patient perseverance that East Basset has been brought to its present excellent position, and its success should encourage shareholders in other mines which have good indications to push forward their works with good spirit. Wheal Buller seems to be in a very declining state; the profit on the last two months was only 291l., after taking sundry small credits, and the report is a meagre affair. By paying a dividend of only 3l. per share the balance was decreased from 1473l. to 997l. At South Frances there are several good points, the proof of which, it is believed, will open up an increasingly productive mine; the shares are from 225l. to 230l. Copper Hill Mine is looking more promising, especially on Paddon's lode. A winze under the 60 has produced 3 tons of high produce ore per fm., at a point 3 fathoms before the 70 end. Mitchell's is also a large and promising lode. At South Basset (some time ago divided off from Wheal Basset) Teague's lode is looking promising in the 75 west, but at most other points the mine is at present rather gloomy; perseverance, however, is likely to develop something of value in this good mining locality. At Great Wheal Busy there is a productive lode in the 90 east, worth from 30l. to 40l. per fm.; and there are several points in the mine that should urge on the adventurers, and may fairly lead them on to further improvements. Wheal Charlotte has discovered a considerable extent of productive ore ground, and, as the costs are not heavy, the mine seems to be well worthy of attention. There has been lately more attention drawn to Wheal Tehidy, which appears to be a promising mine. At Boiling Well, the adventurers have strong inducements to persevere in the appearance of the lode at the bottom of the engine-shaft. Wheal Providence shares and Wheal Margarets have been somewhat in demand, and the prices have shown an advancing tendency.

The local papers have given much prominence in the past week to the meeting at Truro, for the promotion of the Falmouth Docks. The construction of those docks, it is believed, will be the means of circulating a large amount of money in the western part of Cornwall for the supply of provisions to the increased number of shipping which, it may be reasonably expected, will then frequent the fine harbour at Falmouth. The approaching completion of the Cornwall Railway is also viewed with much interest. An engine already travels over a great portion of the line, conveying materials for the construction of stations, and it seems to be now certain that Cornwall will soon have the benefit of a railway, in connection with other parts of the kingdom.

The agricultural interest of the county is in a complaining state, because of the low price of corn, though they cannot deny that they have a good stock in their mowhays and barns for sale. The present price of corn is very favourable to the mining part of the population. A sad occurrence took place on Saturday last, the wreck of the steamer *Cear*, near the Lizard Point, through keeping too close in shore, and striking on a rock. The captain, his wife, child, and ten of the crew were drowned, and eighteen were saved by boats from the shore.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JAN. 27.—There is a slight degree of quietude in trade this week, which was partially felt last week, but which is probably rather owing to purchases having been generally made at quarter-day or before it, for some time to come. It is stated that here and there a maker of pig-iron, who has refrained from selling, finds it rather difficult to get as good terms as some realised a month or three weeks ago. Iron ore is undoubtedly selling at much higher rates. The supply of ironstone in the district is limited, and that imported is dear, and with the growth of furnaces in the districts where it is found is scarcely likely to be cheaper. It is questionable whether the advance upon pig-iron, to those who have to purchase much ore, will more than compensate for the advance in the latter article.

A good deal of anxiety is felt as to the probable course which events are likely to take in Italy. Appearances on all hands favour the expectation that if peace is preserved in Europe a good trade will be experienced this year. There is a steady flow of orders for the United States, and the greater activity in the cotton and woollen manufacturing districts of this country is already causing an increased demand for the manufactured iron of South Staffordshire, for the construction of machinery, boilers, &c.

In the Hardware Trades there is not much to report. It is too soon after Christmas for large orders to come from travellers, but so far the sheets of orders they send home are tolerably satisfactory.

Several of the merchants speak of a little lull in the receipt of orders during the last fortnight, which some are disposed to attribute to fears of continental ruptures. In most branches a fair trade is doing, the hollow-ware trade being probably the slackest. Tin and copper appear firm in price, and seem likely to advance still higher shortly.

A second meeting of miners was held in the Market-place, at Willenhall, on Monday, to protest against the truck-system. A respectable shopkeeper presided, and the principal speaker was Mr. James Jackson, the leading promoter of the late unhappy strike. Resolutions protesting against the system of paying wages in goods were passed, but it remains to be seen whether they will be followed up by action. Mr. Jackson did not confine himself to the special object for which the meeting was called, but urged the colliers to join the Miners' Union, which he and others are trying to form. As an inducement for them to enrol themselves in it, he stated that the colliers in the North had by its means got their wages raised from 3s. or 4s. to 5s. per day, and their hours of labour reduced from 18 to 8 hours daily. The Rev. Joseph Davies, in condemning the truck-system, condemned drunkenness, for he acknowledged that this system was a benefit to a drunkard's family, who, but for it, would often get scarcely any food.

At the Railway Rolling Stock Company half-yearly general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. John Perks in the chair), the report showed a profit of 3553l. 18s. 10d. on the operations of the half-year, which admits of the usual dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the ordinary share capital, and of 6 per cent. on preference shares. The balance was disposed of by adding 458l. 12s. to depreciation fund, and 600l. 1s. to reserve fund. All the

company's stock is at work excepting four wagons. The retiring directors were Messrs. Charles Corser, J. G. Walker, and W. Lewis; and the auditors, Messrs. C. L. Browning, and B. Hicklin, all being eligible, were re-appointed.

At the Wolverhampton New Water-Works Company half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday, a protest was handed in against the seal of the company being attached to the share list so long as it contained a number of shares put down to the names of Sir F. C. H. Goodricke and his brother, Mr. George Holyoake, bankers, which are the subject of an action, and also of other shares, the allottees of which deny their liability. The report of Mr. Bateman described the works as complete, and stated that the company was prepared to increase the supply to Wolverhampton and the adjacent towns. The South Staffordshire Water-Works Company also promises to have water in the towns in its district very shortly.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JAN. 27.—The reports which have reached us during the present week confirm the opinion, in a remarkable degree, that the iron trade is in a very healthy and satisfactory state. The demand for rails is active, owing to the large contracts which are in hand for Australian lines. The enquiry for sheets and plates is also improved. The rates are well maintained, and the makers of first-class brands are very full of orders. The pig-iron trade is also improved.

The Sheffield trade is in an improving position, and since the commencement of the year orders have been given out pretty freely. The orders from America are but small, but the demand from other districts has increased. The sickle makers have struck work for an advance, and the dispute has not yet terminated.

The Coal Trade is improving, the demand in Derbyshire being largely on the increase. Contrary to anticipation, the large pumping engine of the North Derbyshire Mining, which now forms a conspicuous object amongst the rugged scenery of the Peak of Derbyshire, was started on Thursday last for the first time, amid such a display of enthusiasm as it seldom witnessed in a Derbyshire village. That day having been appointed for a meeting of the directors, Mr. Bentley, the manager, who has waded through all the trials and difficulties of the company with a stout heart and a firm determination not to be outdone, had made extra exertions to have the machinery ready for that day. This tremendous machine is the largest in Derbyshire, and in itself a most compact specimen of workmanship. The size of the engine cylinder is 70 in., with a 12 ft. stroke, and a beam weighing 30 tons. The engine was made at St. Austell, in Cornwall, and is pronounced by those competent to judge an excellent piece of workmanship. The pumps, made by Walker, Eaton, and Co., of Sheffield, are 24 in. in diameter, and the engine will discharge 208 gallons of water every stroke. Some idea of the quantity of water this engine will lift may be given when we state that the depth of water which was standing in the shaft was 8 ft., and this was cleared within a quarter of an hour. The shaft is 14 ft. by 10 ft. The roar of the steam as it gushed forth into the cylinder was tremendous, and was the signal for the hurrahs. Mr. Fairburn, the secretary to the company, who was mounted on a lofty position, gave the signal as the first stroke was made, which was responded to by the hundreds of persons who had gathered round the place most heartily. The workmen were treated to a barrel of ale, and the directors present—Messrs. Condell, Jepson, Cooke, Broomhead, Hensley, and Wass, and Mr. Fairburn, the secretary, drank success to the company in a bumper. There will be a meeting of shareholders on Feb. 18, when proceedings will be authorised for obtaining prompt payment of calls in arrear. The sinking operations have been commenced, and little doubt is now felt that the engine will be all-powerful. We hope the spirited committee of the company will be rewarded by the complete success of the undertaking, which has latterly assumed a gigantic form, as compared with the operations of most other companies.

The onward steady progress, as noticed from time to time in the *Journal*, has at length completed the erection of the magnificent steam-engine at Calver Sough, which is now in perfect order for permanent use, and on its merits being tested proves in every way successful, and meets with the entire approval of all scientific observers. The sinking of the engine-shaft will speedily be proceeded with, and when having attained a further depth of 14 fathoms is confidently expected to uncover Wren Park, and make available the rich and valuable discovery of lead ore at that mine. By the annual general meeting it is hoped all things will have assumed an appearance sufficient to inspire every shareholder with complete confidence for success.

The Mill Dam Company have got down below 40 fathoms with their new shaft without encountering water, and the agent anticipates that 15 fathoms lower may be sunk free from that element. Everything in connection with this mine is proceeding satisfactorily, and the most active preparations are being made for the new engine. The Roland Mining Company, which is just being formed, bids fair to start with every prospect of success. The applications for shares are very numerous, and an allotment will be made in a few days.

TREATMENT OF AURIFEROUS QUARTZ.

The introduction of Mr. SQUIRE's process for the concentration of metallic oxides into globules will, we trust, be no longer delayed. It is a matter of great importance to the mining interests generally, and as it has now been so repeatedly and satisfactorily tested, every day that the adoption of the process is withheld is a loss of consequence to those who cannot otherwise render their mineral produce remunerative. Mr. SQUIRE, we understand, and as we have before mentioned, considered that he ought not to move publicly with his discovery until some determination was arrived at on the part of the Quartz Reduction Company, inasmuch as he had associated himself, in a measure, with that enterprise, by having operated on a large scale on the quartz of that company; and considered, therefore, that the extraordinary results which he had produced should be first made known through that medium, and for the benefit of the proprietary of that association. After various delays, from one cause and another, the general meeting of the Quartz Reduction Company was at length held on Wednesday, when it was virtually resolved that, although the process applied to the ores of that company by Mr. SQUIRE had produced returns equal to 60 per cent., greater than by any other method, yet there were no funds to place at the disposal of that gentleman, or for the vigorous prosecution of the necessary works. Mr. SQUIRE, therefore, is now left to himself and the general public. He has, however, been quite prepared for the introduction of a small company for the carrying through of his principle at the various mines, especially where auriferous and argentiferous gossans and quartz exist, and the period of apparent inactivity, through the apathy of the Quartz Reduction Company, has given opportunity for trying matrices from many districts of this country, and the result has been in every case most encouraging, both as respects the application of the process, and the beneficial results to the proprietors of the ores operated upon. That of the Quartz Reduction ore has, however, been the grand test. Nearly a ton of ore passed through his system, and was subsequently submitted to the analysis and full examination of competent gentlemen, who certify, as we have stated, that the produce is 60 per cent. above any other system.

This point, we are assured, is now incontestable, from the fact that several persons have narrowly watched the trials, and who have been employed, practically, in such matters for many years. Besides which, as in all similar cases, there were not wanting those who find fault with, and would invalidate, if practicable, any process at variance with ordinary practice. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the mining interest will now assist Mr. SQUIRE in the general application of the principle thus scientifically and practically approved. We have seen a proof prospectus of the proposed association, under the denomination of the "Ore Reduction Company (Limited)—Squire's Process," in which it is stated that the means employed are "simple, inexpensive, and immediate in their operation."

Although the primary object that Mr. SQUIRE had in view in working out his system was the elucidation of the gold question, yet it is found that the process is equally applicable to tin ores; consequently the matter becomes of even still greater importance to our home mining enterprises in Cornwall and Devon, where that ore abounds. "The application of this process to tin ores," says the prospectus, "is of itself one of the greatest importance, as it not only increases the yield by concentrating the fine particles of metal disseminated throughout the ore, which, by the present expensive and tedious means of dressing, a high percentage is lost; but by softening the matrix much less powerful machinery is required, whilst the minute particles of metal becoming concentrated in large globules, its ex-

traction by washing is effected with little labour—the ore settling from its great specific gravity. We must not, however, further anticipate this document, which, no doubt, will be made public through our columns in the next Journal.

LEGITIMATE MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

In the art of Logic propositions are divided into two distinct classes—certain and dubious. Dubious propositions are denominated opinions, which again are distinguished into probable and improbable, and are determinable relatively by the balance of evidence adduced in their support or contradiction, bearing these very common-place definitions in mind whilst engaged in enumerating the various mines at work in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, whose sole privilege seems to consist in a singular immunity from annihilation, and the legal right of making periodical calls on the pockets of their shareholders, and in relation to which we apprehend that any proposition might be considered dubious, and in the highest degree improbable, which affirmed, for example—That a particular and well-known channel of ground, which had been proved in more instances than one to be destitute of mineral, might be reasonably expected to exhibit totally different results in other properties by the expenditure of capital and the exercise of patience. That in strata known by experience to be favourable to the production of mineral deposits, a small and poor lode, when explored to a depth shown by analogy to be sufficient for testing its capabilities, and without presenting any indication of improvement, may be fairly expected to cut up rich by deepening the shafts, and extending the drive. That even in a good district, and with favourable indications of mineral wealth below, a mine may be properly opened, in the expectation of future profits, with small shafts, badly cased, ill-ventilated, and worse constructed levels, unsubstantial stonework and footways, and with power either manual or horse. If such propositions as these were argued by any person gifted with the most ordinary powers of discrimination, we are satisfied that their uncertainty would be most fully established, and that the only conclusion to be drawn from the premises would be an imputation of culpability on any individuals engaged in their practical illustration.

That there are mines now at work which ought to be stopped forthwith, in common justice to the long-suffering shareholders, is a fact well known to every one in a position to form a fair opinion on practical mining, companies in which the interests of the non-resident shareholders are least considered, or only so far as they may be instrumental in furnishing a continual supply of cash against an endlessly cumulative item of expense; concerns whose only mission seems to be to afford a convenient outlet for the merchandise of the trader, and to constitute so many fixed sources of income to salaried employees, from the purser to the captain; adventures which are an eye-sore to the honest miner, a drag on the legitimate application of the cash of the investing public in mining enterprise, and a fruitful instrument in the hands of the unscrupulous for damaging the fair fame of a national industry, which is unquestionably deserving of general public support. Such mines as we are now endeavouring to describe are usually destitute of any settled constituency—the "pariahs" of the share market. Their stock is ordinarily dealt in at prices disreputably low, and at times cannot even be transferred by adopting the expedient of offering a premium to, instead of receiving a consideration from, the transferee. Sometimes these adventures are divided into a goodly number of shares, which enables the amount of their periodical calls to be represented per share in the coinage of the realm by a very moderate multiplication of units, well suited to the paying capacity of the highly democratic element in their constituencies. There is a plausibility about such companies which occasionally suits the speculative humour of *bona fide* investors; but should they at any time express a wish that the contributions of less responsible men than themselves should be, at all events, partially forthcoming along with their own, and evince a determination to await the result, the purser retreats behind the screen of his respectability, and politely requests some obliging merchant to recover the amount of his claim against the company by legal process, directed to the luckless individual in question. The creditor is satisfied by payment, and the indignant shareholder retires from the adventure as best he may. This is no overdrawn picture; would that it were otherwise. The amount of damage which this system inflicts on legitimate mining as an investment is incalculable, and will not be finally eradicated until the public enquire more into the character of mines, and look less at the suspiciously low prices at which such worthless stock is always purchasable.

From MR. JAMES CROFTS:—A weight, the pressure of which is more or less severe, according as it is acted upon by the constant currents of news arriving from abroad, is still suspended over the question now agitating the continental mind; and although the general character of the telegrams from official sources, and the lucubrations of the agents of the press, tend more towards the designation of the attributes of Concordia than those of Bellona, the private and smothered agitation of the question still continues, and tends accordingly to keep the foreign funds in an unsettled condition, more particularly the *Rentes*: whose "ups and downs," though not serious, are constant, and react, in a diminished degree, upon our own funds, so as to keep speculative capital in abeyance. That the Italian people are determined upon some kind of change must be evident to all, the pressure upon their liberties having become too strong not to excite the patriots to action, whose party and power augment daily. The views of the whole question taken by the writer, however, is that the continental powers directly interested in it are not yet ready for war, nor may their real inclinations, financial matters considered, be at all in that direction, and, therefore, the chances are that an outbreak may arise amongst the people smarting under the heaviest of political bondage, which would be, at all events, suppressed by the power in possession (an attempt made to that end), and out of that movement war would become a matter of necessity instead of choice. The proximity of the assembling of our own Parliament, the rumours of the probability of a general Congress, and the weaknesses in disposition and pocket heretofore alluded to, tend, however, and most decidedly, to render organised military action a problem, and yet far distant, if not altogether unlikely to happen; and whilst "much may be said on both sides," one fact must be very apparent, that England, in this advanced period of her preponderance and power, will use her best diplomacy and influence in the interests of peace.

The market for British Stocks and Shares of all descriptions has been during the past week comparatively dull; but the comparison, being made with a very brisk previous state of things, is not important, nor does it apply with full force to British Mining Shares, which are still, so far as nearly all dividend and a good selection of progressive mines are concerned, in great demand—the run having been strong upon Providence, Rosewarne United, all the larger shares, and in Trelawny (which gives 20s. per share bonus, in addition to 20s. dividend, for the quarter), Mary Ann, East Providence Margaret, Great South Tolgus, Herodotus (scarcely to be had at any price), Minerva, and North Miners, Par Consols, South Tolgus, South Wheel France, Tincroft, West Basset, West and South Caradon, Penden Consols, Kelly Bray, North Rockear (an improvement announced on Wednesday), Vale of Towry, Kitty (St. Agnes), Great Wheel Bury, and Old Tolgus United. In reference to this latter mine it has become extremely probable that, by means of arbitration, the late attempt to provoke a Chancery suit will be rendered nugatory; but in any event, such is the peculiar nature of the dispute that there is no probability of the mine, or the interest of the shareholders, suffering in the least degree, but quite the contrary, and so long as the mine itself looks well or improves the shareholders will be seriously laid up as an investment, with the chance of doubling in value within the present year.

In reference to a remark in the writer's last letter, to the effect that the calls in Wheel Arthur were tardily paid, he is happy to deal with the fact by now stating that at the meeting of Dec. 30 last there was 525l. in arrears, now reduced to about 250l. or 300l. The mine also looks better; and it is difficult to understand, therefore, why the shares should be so very low in value. Rosewarne Hill and Ransom United, in 6000 shares (adjoining St. Ives Consols and Providence), has 21. 10s. paid, and is coming into favourable notice, in consequence of recent improvements in its lodes and general prospects. The locality is unexceptionable.

Holmshush Mine (alluded to last week) held its four-monthly meeting on the 26th. The costs appear to have been 4707l., and the credits from ore sold for the same period 3920l., showing a deficiency of 787l. Calls in arrears, 994l.; and balance of "estimated" assets and liabilities in favour of the mine, 208l. The concern is, therefore, sound, and the shares cheap at present rates. Vale of Towry progresses most favourably. There is still a large demand for the shares, and price firm, at 12s. to 12s. 3d. It is quite within a probability that these shares, which at one period were 35s., may be 20s. in the course of the current year. New Trelawny is also improved in value in face of a call of 2s. 6d. per share, and now stand 16s. per share. They are worth nearly 20s. From the same office a new mine has been issued, called Crowlwin Lead (in Montgomeryshire), in 2000 shares, with 30s. per share "deposit." It is situated west of Bryntall Mine, and is said to contain "several known lodes of great promise," whilst no steam (as is generally the case in mines in the Principality) will be required, there being ample water-power for every purpose at all seasons of the year. The most important point in the prospectus is the belief "that the deposit of 30s. will, after paying the purchase money, give sufficient capital to save it from any calls." The lodes described appear to be parallel to those of Bryntall; and the question is, how much of its probable success depends upon the ore making "near the cross-course which traverses both mines."

Attention has lately been more strongly drawn to Redmoor shares, which are in demand at an advanced price. During the past month, as appeared from a late report, 8 tons of "crop," or best quality, lead, and 4 tons of inferior, and 50 to 60 tons of copper ore have been raised for sampling. The proximity of this mine to Kelly Bray, now that the latter is giving signs of a permanent existence, is important, there being two points of working identical in prospect, shoots of ore existing in Kelly Bray in the 60 and 85, which may augment Redmoor produce considerably when more developed. East Trefusis is also much improved, and great enquiry for the shares, the lode it is supposed being not moderately, but highly, valuable in event of its anticipated success. Of drooping shares must be mentioned Wheel Arthur and Wheel Addams, no report of a favourable character from the latter having yet reached the office, calculated to allay the injury done to the shares by a recent one, "and without counter reports (as is asked by a correspondent of the writer) who is to know the real condition of any mine?" It was only last year (1858) that Lady Bertha was mentioned by one of our best mining authorities as "likely to pay dividends this year," whilst in the present condition of that property the boldest would be tardy in dreaming even of such an event. These shares have, however, again rallied, and from 16s. to 17s. are quoted 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. The mine furnishes ample food for comment, and like another, which with the writer at present shall be

named, may prove simply to be "quarry" sets, and, therefore, their success or otherwise must be always problematical.

In the concluding paragraph of the letter of last week a misprint occurred in reference to the extension of the writer's business to Stock Exchange securities, which should have read to the effect that "an arrangement had been made with a Stock Exchange firm to facilitate operations in every description of stock dealt in without any charge for commission beyond the Stock Exchange rates. For 'commission' the word *adjustment* was used.

The following list of 40 British mines paying regular dividends is presented for the information of capitalists, showing the aggregate average of income from the dividends upon the price of one share in each mine is 13 per cent.; whilst for a selection of those, marked *, which pay 10 per cent. or above per annum, the income for one share in each would be 14 per cent., at present prices of the shares and present rates of dividends. Several of the mines, however, will, in consequence of the late advance in metals, or improved returns of ore, pay increased dividends. Wheel Trelawny, for instance, paid last quarter 11. per share, whilst the dividend and bonus for the current quarter will be 21.; and Providence Mines are reported as able to pay 4l. instead of 3l.

Name of mine.	No. of shares.	Produce.	Price.	Last divid.	Annual p. cent.
Alfred Consols	5129	Copper	£ 9 10	£0 2 6	£0 15 .. 8
Bedford United	4000	Copper	7 15	0 2 0	0 18 .. 8
Boscawell	240	Tin	60 0	1 0 0	4 0 .. 6 1/2
Boscawell	200	Tin	205 0	2 10 0	15 0 .. 7
Carn Brea	1000	Copper	67 10	2 0 0	12 0 .. 19
Cradock Moor	1085	Copper	30 0	0 5 0	1 10 .. 5
Cwm Erbin	867	Lead	14 0	0 10 0	2 0 .. 15
Devon Great Consols	1024	Copper	470 0	7 0 0	42 0 .. 10
Dolcoath	358	Copper, tin	360 0	5 0 0	30 0 .. 10
East Daren	390	Lead	110 0	0 0 0	15 0 .. 16
East Falmouth	128	Tin	175 0	2 10 0	15 0 .. 8 1/2
Exmouth	4700	Silver-lead	8 0	0 2 6	0 15 .. 10
Foxdale	2500	Lead	42 0	1 0 0	4 0 .. 10
Graham and St. Aubyn	486	Copper	90 0	1 10 0	6 0 .. 6
Great South Tolgus	6000	Copper	13 0	0 10 0	3 0 .. 24
Herodotus	1024	Lead	9 0	0 12 6	2 10 .. 26 1/2
Levant	160	Copper, tin	105 0	5 0 0	20 0 .. 19
Liburne	1800	Lead	100 0	2 0 0	12 0 .. 12 1/2
Miners	400	Lead	115 0	2 10 0	15 0 .. 11
North Basset	4000	Copper	7 10	0 5 0	1 0 .. 14
Par Consols	6400	Copper	16 10	0 10 0	2 0 .. 14
Phanix	200	Copper, tin	410 0	25 0 0	100 0 .. 25
Providence	560	Tin	70 0	3 0 0	12 0 .. 15
South Caradon	256	Copper	420 0	8 0 0	48 0 .. 11 1/2
South Gifford	256	—	75 0	2 0 0	12 0 .. 16
South Tolgus	512	Copper	80 0	2 0 0	8 0 .. 10
South Wheel France	400	Copper	220 0	5 0 0	30 0 .. 12 1/2
St. Ives Consols	470	Tin	65 0	2 10 0	15 0 .. 16
Tincroft	6000	Tin, copper	3 10	0 5 0	1 0 .. 16
Wendron Consols	512	Tin	40 0	1 0 0	6 0 .. 12 1/2
West Basset	6000	Copper	21 0	0 9 0	2 14 .. 15
West Caradon	256	Copper	137 0	2 0 0	12 0 .. 7
West Wheel Seton	400	Copper	330 0	7 0 0	42 0 .. 13
Wheel Bal	240	Tin	15 0	0 10 0	3 0 .. 17 1/2
Wheel Basset	256	Copper	130 0	3 0 0	36 0 .. 17
Wheel Buller	256	Copper	130 0	3 0 0	15 0 .. 14
Wheel Margaret	448	Tin	70 0	3 10 0	14 0 .. 20
Wheel Mary Ann	1024	Silver-lead	48 0	2 5 0	9 0 .. 19
Wheel Trelawny	1040	Silver-lead	32 0	1 0 0	4 0 .. 12 1/2

Total price of 40 shares, 4457l. 15s. Total dividends per annum, 680l. 17s. on 40 shares.

* Late this evening a sudden demand sprung up for Dale shares, and from 6s. or 7s. nominal price, buyers offered 10s. per share. Pending *bona fide* news from the mine, the best recommendation that can be given is that present adventurers should hold their shares. Is the Pipe vein cut? Rosewarne Consols are reported as buyers at 52l., 53l.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN DEVONSHIRE—SPIRITED ENTERPRISE.—A large and influential body of City men have combined together to purchase five different mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock and Ashburton, the prospects of which company will shortly appear. The company will be under the Limited Liability Act, with a capital of 100,000l.

PENDEN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now in course of sinking below the 94 ft. level. The 70 and north is very much improved. On Tuesday last 177 tons of copper ore were sampled at Penance.

PROVIDENCE dividend will certainly be 4l. if not 5l. Mines looking well.

NORTH ROBERT will sample to-day a fine parcel of rich ore, upwards of 200 tons of good quality ore, which more than pays the expenses of the mine, although a heavy cost is incurring in cross-cutting the lodes. The western ground is looking well.

BRYNTHALL MINE.—The prospects at this mine are everything that the most sanguine could expect. The 10 is now ventilated, and there will be no difficulty in taking away the immense run of ore ground laid open in this level. On the best authority I learn that 40 to 60 tons of lead ore can be easily raised monthly; independent of this, the indications presented in the 25 leaves no doubt but that when it is properly laid open a similar quantity of ore will be raised from there. The total monthly cost, including materials, is under 120l.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The prospects of this mine, which adjoins Rosewarne United, are, we hear, considerably improved. The mine is now near paying costs.

PENHALDRA.—Another parcel of lead ore (15 tons) has just been sold from this mine, making a total quantity sold in the last 18 months of 135 tons, for 2560l., though the lode was first cut at only 9 fms. deep little more than two years ago. There is a large pile of halveans accumulating, which it is believed will pay well for dressing over again. The shaft is down 14 fathoms below the 20, and at the 40 will be driven again. This will probably be reached within two months. The mine is in the parish of Kenwyn, near Truro, is divided into 512 shares, and is an excellent investment. Including the calls and the proceeds of ore sold, the amount spent has been about 132. 10s. per share.

SORTHIDGE CONSOLS appears to be gradually improving in the 62 and 86 ft. levels west, especially in the latter, where the lode is now becoming saving work. It is confidently expected that a great improvement will take place at this point, and should a course of ore be discovered it will become a new mine again.

EAST TREFUSIS is looking well, and shares are worth buying.

WHEEL TRELAWNY sold on Saturday 80 tons (computed) of silver-lead ore, at 26l. 3s. 6d. per ton. On Friday last they intersected the lode in the 142, which is found worth from 12l. to 15l. per fathom. A considerable rise and demand took place in the price and for the shares.

GREAT WHEEL MARTHA.—The mine has been inspected this week by Capt. John Hamby, who fully bears out the favourable opinions of former inspectors.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENRITHALL is looking very well in the adit level, and from present appearances likely to make a good mine. This chance should not be lost sight of, as it is about the only piece of mineral ground remaining unexplored in the neighbourhood.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—A new company bought this property in at the sale at Garroway's on Thursday. It will be made immediately, to erect the necessary machinery, making the total amount paid on the shares (1200) 3l. 10s. each. It is the intention of the present proprietors to issue the shares at par to all the late shareholders, thus giving each an opportunity of joining the concern if they wish to do so. Reports speak very favourably of the sett. We shall revert to this on a future day; meantime, the late proprietors had better not delay in signifying their intentions of joining the undertaking if they determine to do so.

SOUTH CONDUROW, adjoining West Basset, has discovered a rich copper lode, and shares that are now selling at about 15s. are likely to go very much higher in the next week, when this becomes known.

SITNEY WHEEL BULLER.—Last Tuesday the new shaft was suspended and the men thrown idle. Only six men are now employed in driving the 80 east. To the deep injury of the interests of the lord, adventurers, and labourers, the mine is allowed to work in this inefficient manner. The only thing that can possibly be serviceable to the profitable development of the mine has been stopped—the sinking of the shaft. This shaft I suggested to sink on the cross-course from the 3 to the 80, at a cost of 1000l. The shaft is down 14 fathoms below the 20, and at the 40 will be driven again, for which whizes could not be sunk to the same depth on the cross-course of the lode, for this shaft the mine can never be effectively worked. This opinion is confirmed by the reports of Capt. M. W. Martyn, Kendall, and Quentrell, who have all inspected the mine. It is equally necessary for the ventilation of the mine, as well as the development of the lode. It has been my policy in proposing the sinking of this shaft not only to save a vast deal of time and money, but the effectual development of the property below the 80, which could not be done by the continuation of the old shaft, which is now overworked. I hope the company will take the necessary steps to ensure an impartial judgment from some competent and satisfactory person; and that, before it is too late, their eyes may be opened to perceive the mistake of suspending operations which are of the most vital importance to the future interests of the mine.—WILLIAM CRAWFELL: Jan. 24.

SOUTH WHEEL BASSET.—This mine was divided off Wheel Basset sett a short time ago. It is the part from which the dividends were originally paid. There are only 512 shares, and the price only 7l. 10s. per share, at which they are a very cheap speculation.

At BOSCAWELL MINE, Nankervis's engine-shaft is now complete to the deep adit level, which is about 25 fms. from surface. The pitwork is being prepared for forking the water below this level to the 20 and 40. The deep adit is now cleared and secured the whole length to the above shaft. The stamping and dressing department is now in good working order; all the works are progressing very favourably, and the monthly returns show a surplus above the costs, and as the works become more extended an increase of returns is confidently anticipated.

WHEEL CHARLOTTE sampled on Tuesday 245 tons of copper, which will realise about 9l. per ton, or (say) 2200l. The cost-sheets will be about 425l. to 450l. including lord's dues.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS has made a rich discovery, worth 60l. per fm.

At BOSCAWELL MINE, Brown's guide shaft is now being sunk below the deep adit by six men, 5 fms. (the old men's workings, which have been met with in commencing this shaft, have considerably retarded the operations, but these difficulties are now overcome); the ground in this shaft, which is unproductive for mineral, is now very favourable for sink; the south lode at the 40, west of guide, is about 10 in. wide, and is congenial for tin, but not sufficient value to pay for driving. At the 40, west of guide, on the Pool lode, the end is now poor for tin. The lode in the back of this level for 3 or 4 fms. in length, now being worked by six men, is worth 35l. per fm., lode 8 to 10 in. wide. The 50, west of Ganatic's shaft, on the canter vein, is still opening ore ground. At the Gouling's part of the mine, the 112 and 122, west of slide shaft, contain lodes about 12 to 15 in. wide, mixed with tin, but will not pay for driving. The lode in the 136 east and west of above shaft, are also not of sufficient value to pay, but a change is shortly expected. The slide shaft is now being commenced to sink by six

men, below the 136. At the 112 east, on the north canter, the lode is 6 in. wide, opening tin ground. The 77 east, on the north lode, is also opening tin ground, lode 10 in. wide. At the 64 east, on the north lode, no guide has yet been intersected. The lode in the end is unproductive for tin.

The discovery lately reported by us at the old PROVIDENCE MINE still continues to hold on, and bids fair to make it one of the leading lead mines in Yorkshire. The fortunate proprietors, seven in number, are in high spirits at their prospects.

The QUEEN OF DART MINE seems likely to fulfil the high hopes which were entertained of it—the bottom levels turning out goodly quantities of copper ore. This mine was lately all but discontinued by reason of the non-payment of the necessary calls; this difficulty has been overcome, and the mine put into a satisfactory state.

KELLY BRAY.—The 45 east, on the south or main part of the lode, has been driven for about 20 fms., being through a good course of copper ore, worth on an average 20l. per fm. The lode in the 55 has been intersected, and in about 7 fms. more driving will be up to the shoot of ore seen in the level above. The 75 west, worth 13l. to 14l.; the 45 east, worth 14l. to 15l. per fm. The cross-cut at the 115 to intersect a new and promising lode, seen only in a shallow adit only, is progressing satisfactorily, and in about 12 fms. more driving will cut the lode; it is being driven by six men, at 7l. per fm., being in very easy ground. Watson's engine-shaft (eastern mine) is now down to the 60, and is expected that King's, or the south lode (according to the underlie seen only at surface) is distant from the shaft about 5 fms. The 40 east and east is gradually improving, producing large and rich stones of yellow copper ore, and no doubt, ere long, will be into a good course of ore. It should be borne in mind that the immense ferruginous elvan course is only about 40 to 45 fms. ahead of the 40 end, and that this elvan was the principal cause of making 200,000l. worth of mineral in the adjoining mine. December profit, 175l. to 200l. Sampling for January, yesterday, about 140 tons of copper ore.

WHEEL BASSET.—The discovery made at this mine is of a very important character; it is in the 110, and is under where large returns and profits were made in the upper levels some years ago. Should it improve and continue the shares must rise considerably.

EAST TREFUSIS.—During the present year it is likely that valuable discoveries will be made in this mine, similar to those of its neighbours—North Basset and East Basset, the lodes being considered the same. In East Trefusis the lode is of an exceedingly promising character, with an abundance of unusually fine gossan. The adit is 36 fathoms deep, and the end driving east is in a very kindly gossan. The 24, east and west (under adit), is in a lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore, but the east end is not under the fine gossan yet. The engine-shaft is down to the 36, where they are cutting pit, when they will at once sink to another level, and there cross-cut to the north lode, if it does not come into the shaft, as the lodes incline towards each other. The north lode is very large, and is considered the most promising. The engine on the mine is considered sufficient to go down 100 fms. In six or eight months these lodes will probably be proved, and rich discoveries made, as on the same lode in the North and East Basset. There are only 1024 shares, and they are likely to be very valuable by the end of this year.

SOUTH GARRAS is also in the parish of Kenwyn, and is looking very well. A good improvement has just taken place in the back of the 40 north, where the lode is valued at 40l. per fm. The mine throughout is stated to be opening out rich, and on the 21st inst. 73 tons of lead were sampled. The first dividend was lately paid.

CROWLWIN LEAD MINE.—In consequence of the severity of the weather they have been precluded from sinking a shaft on the course of the lode near the cross-course, where a good course of ore is fully anticipated. The level from the river is being driven, which is not yet into the gristone, where lead invariably makes; the end is very near, having fine spots of lead and copper, which is a most favourable omen.

Messrs. B. and D. CASTELLO, members of the Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office for the transaction of British and foreign stock and shares, at 30, Regent-street, S.W. This is considered a great desideratum for the negotiation of business in the stock and share market, as nothing of the kind previously existed at the west-end; and the facilities now afforded for the rapid transmission of prices from the Stock Exchange to their offices present considerable advantages to the speculative community of that aristocratic quarter of the metropolis. Messrs. Castello Brothers have always been extensive dealers in mining shares, and we trust their present effort will meet with public appreciation.

SALE OF MINE SHARES.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold, by public auction, at Garroway's, on Thursday, the Virtuous Lady and Wheel Bedford Mines, with the whole of the buildings, machinery, &c., thereon; after a spirited competition, the same was knocked down in one lot at 690l. Also, the Buller and Bertha Copper Mines, with the whole of the machinery, &c., which realised 225l. The following shares were then offered, and in general found ready buyers:—1 Eaglebrook, 10l.; 4 ditto, 8l.; 2 ditto, 7l.; 25 Wheel Harriet, 13s.; 30 ditto, 12s. 6d.; 100 East Rosewarne, 7s. 6d.; 100 ditto, 7s. 9d.; 10 Carvannall, 11. 11s. 6d.; 13 ditto, 11. 11s.; 1 Rosewarne, 48l.; 10 East Alfred, 11. 10 East Russell, 7l. 1s. 3d.; 5 ditto, 7l. 1s. 6d.; 5 ditto, 7l. 1s.; 10 ditto, 7l. 2s. 6d.; 10 Great Sheba, 11. 16s.; 10 ditto, 11. 18s.; 30 ditto, 11. 16s. 6d.; 30 ditto, 11. 17s.; 25 Port Phillip, 7s.; 25 ditto, 8s.; 5 Great Wheel Vor, 9s.; 15 ditto, 9s. 9d.; 15 Buller and Basset, 11. 5s.; 50 Vale of Towry, 12s.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—H. HARDEN, Dundalk: Fire bars for steam-boilers and other furnaces.—R. D. CLEGG, Manchester: Signalling apparatus.—C. M. KERNOT, West Cowes, Isle of Wight: Purifying and decolorising paraffine, and rendering the same white, hard, and sweet.—B. ROBIN, Yarmouth: Machinery for working pumps.—D. E. HUGHES, New York, and Northampton-square, Middlesex: Improved mode of insulating electrical conducting wires.—R. and W. HAWTHORN, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Apparatus for promoting combustion and preventing smoke in coal-burning locomotives and other steam-boiler furnaces.—W. and W. T. G. BRAY, Folkestone: Locomotive and traction engines.—S. CANNING, H. CLIFFORD, Leadenhall-street: Machinery for paying out, and for recovery or picking up submarine telegraph ropes, cables, or chains.—T. ELWELL, Paris: Governors for steam engines and other motive power-engines.—W. MCNAUGHT, Manchester, W. MCNAUGHT, Rochdale: Steam-engines, and in apparatus connected therewith.—R. MURPHY, Colerford: Metallic alloy; also, manufacture of cast-steel.—C. N. MAY, Devizes: Signal valves.—C. BEAULIE, Paris: Coating or covering iron or steel with zinc, or lead, or alloys of those metals, by electrical deposit.—H. CRITCHLEY, S. ELSTON, Bury: Pistons for steam-engines and other purposes.—J. J. STEVENS, Southwark: Railway signal apparatus.—O. ROWLAND, May Fair: Laying electrical telegraph wires in streets.—J. BARRANS, Peckham: Traction and portable steam-engines.—T. SAMSON, Barcelona, Spain: Feeding steam-boilers with water.—W. DAVIS, Mile End: Sluice valves.—R. KOMANE, Bedford-row, Middlesex: Portable railways.—P. A. de Saint Simon Sicard, Paris: Apparatus for converting cast-iron into steel.—H. MURPHY, Colerford: Cast-steel.

CASTING METALS.—Mr. Shrapnel, Bradford, Wilts, proposes that the iron or other metals or mixture of metals to be used in making a casting should be, whilst in the furnace, subjected to a mechanical stirring, as it then runs into the mould, and the stirring is kept up by a stirrer in the mould till the metal is set or solidified.

MANUFACTURE OF SUBMARINE CABLES.—Mr. R. S. Newall, Gateshead, patented (but failed to file complete specification of) an invention, the nature of which is to lay yarns into a machine in such a manner as to retain the twist given to them in the process of spinning them, to lay a number of such strands without altering the twist in the strands; also to lay yarns, or strands, without altering the twist round the core, which may be of yarns, or it may be of insulated wire, or wires, so as to form a submarine electric cable.

NEW SMOKE-CONSUMING GRATE.—We have this week inspected a very ingenious contrivance for facilitating the complete combustion of the fuel in ordinary domestic grates. It is the invention of Mr. W. Young, Queen-street, Cheshire, and consists in an arrangement whereby the fresh coal is introduced below the incandescent fuel instead of above it. The apparatus by which the coals are introduced is an iron tray, which discharges them on to a double Archimedean screw, united in the centre, and actuated by a ratchet-wheel, which is worked by the poker. The coals being placed on the tray, fall upon the screw, and by it are pressed forward. It is well known that when the coal is thrown on in the ordinary way a large quantity of inflammable gases pass up the chimney, but by the new arrangement, as all such gases must pass through the portion of the fuel already heated to redness, every atom is burned, and there is always a clear bright fire. The apparatus is extremely simple, not likely to get out of order, and can be fixed to any grate, at a cost of about 15s., whilst the saving of fuel is said to

VICTORIA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

MELBOURNE.

Established 1849. Capital £1,000,000.

The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C., Chairman.
W. B. HURNLEY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
JOHN BROWN, Esq.
JOHN DINWOODIE, Esq., J.P.
WILLIAM HULL, Esq., J.P.
CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Esq.

The UNDERSIGNED, being APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the above company, are PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES OF INSURANCE on risks from the United Kingdom, India, China, Mauritius, and California, to the Australian colonies.

12, Gresham-street, London, E.C.
SUB-AGENTS—Messrs. NICHOLSON BROTHERS, Liverpool; Messrs. W. MACKINNON and Co., Glasgow.

CROWLWY LEAD MINING COMPANY,

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

In 2000 shares. Deposit, 30s. per share. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

PROSPECTUS.

Crowlwy Mine is situated directly west of Bryntail Lead Mine, and is bounded by the River Clewedd.

The set is very extensive, and is held under a grant or license for two years, from the 1st January, 1859, from the representatives of Miss Glynna Mytton, at a royalty of £1 per ton; equivalent, at the present price of lead, to 1-14th dues, with the option of taking a lease for 21 years.

It contains several known lodes of great promise (some of which are more particularly delineated in the plan of the set), and from which early returns may be anticipated, at a comparatively small outlay.

It will be seen from the report of Capt. James Roach, manager of Bryntail Mine, whose experience and sound judgment are too well established to need comment, that he is convinced the lodes in this set will be found very productive contiguous to the cross-course, as well as in other places.

The natural facilities for working this set are very great, as not only can levels be brought in from the River Clewedd, under the open cutting at surface for 25 fathoms in depth, but no steam power will be required, there being a never-failing supply of water for every purpose at all seasons of the year, a desideratum that cannot fail to be appreciated by all who are acquainted with mining in the Principality.

It is confidently believed that the deposit of 30s. per share will, after paying the purchase money for the set, be amply sufficient to bring the mine into a remunerative state. Applications for the remaining shares to be addressed to Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C., or to Mr. NICHOLSON, purser and secretary, 57, Old Broad-street, E.C., London; where a plan of the set can be seen, and every information given.

REPORT.

Llanidloes, Dec. 27, 1858.—I have carefully surveyed Crowlwy set, and the following is my report:—You will observe by the plan which accompanies my report, that the set is extensive, and I have delineated the known lodes and cross-courses which traverse the same. The lodes are parallel, and about 120 fms. south of the Bryntail lode, and are all embedded in gristone, congenial to lead ore; in fact, almost the entire set is of that stratum, being surrounded by high hills of clay-slate, all of which dip into this ground, and form junctions with the gristone at a shallow depth. The Bryntail cross-course, on both sides of which excellent bunches of ore have been extracted in the western part of the mine, bisect these lodes about 60 fms. west of the eastern boundary, and I am convinced that the lodes in this set will be found very productive contiguous to this cross-course, and in other places as well. An open cutting has been made on one of the lodes some feet in length, which is denoted on the plan. From this some excellent ore has been raised, and there is now nearly 1 ton of solid ore lying on the spot. There is also a good branch of solid ore to be seen in the vein. Independent of this, I have broken some good specimens of ore from the back of the vein in other places. I feel satisfied that my anticipations of deposits of ore being found in the gristone will be realized, for this reason—wherever I have seen a patch of gristone in Bryntail there has not been a yard of the lode unproductive, or in any other places in this locality where the lodes are embedded in this rock. A shaft could be sunk on the open cutting I have alluded to, and the cross-course seen in a very short time, on both sides of which I fully believe good courses of ore will be met with. For the present, I would suggest that the operations should be confined to sinking a shaft on the lode near the cross-course, and driving a level west from the river on the course of the lode, which will be about 25 fms. deep when it gets under the open cutting above referred to. To work these two places the cost would probably not exceed £30 to £40 per month. Water is available at all seasons of the year for the purpose of raising, crushing, and dressing the ore, &c. In conclusion, it is my firm belief that it will prove a very valuable mining property, and I congratulate you on having obtained possession of it.

H. B. RYE, Esq.
P.S. The tenant says he has many times turned up large stones of solid ore, and in cutting a foundation for a building he found a great many fine stones of solid ore in the Wild vein, shown in the plan.—J. R.

ROLAND MINING COMPANY, DERBYSHIRE.

1000 shares, at £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share, paid on application.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. E. B. PALMER, Stock Exchange, Manchester, from whom all further information may be obtained.

SOUTH TRESAVERN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 5000 shares of £2 each.

10s. per share is to be paid on allotment, 10s. per share in three months afterwards, and the remainder as may be determined on by the directors under the Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors to be chosen by the shareholders at the first general meeting after the formation of the company, until which time the powers of directors are vested in the managing director.

The company have power to proceed so soon as 3500 shares are subscribed for.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—R. L. FIFE, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock and Shaw, Trenchard-street, London.

BANKERS—Union Bank, Esq., London.

ENGINEERS—Messrs. Hocking and Loan, Redruth, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—Mr. Joseph Hodge.

BROKER—Mr. John Robert Pike, 3, Finner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICE—1, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed to purchase and work a highly desirable mineral property, situated in the parish of Perranarworthal, Cornwall, held on lease for 21 years, from John F. Basset, Esq., at the royalty of dues of 1-16th. It comprises that piece of land which runs from Ponsnooth Bridge towards Perran Wharf. The grant is very extensive, being 440 fms. in length, by 500 fms. in width. The stratification is precisely similar to that of the best mines in the Redruth and Illogan districts, being on the north-eastern side of the granite range, and inclines northwards, and forms a junction with the killea or clay-slate in the south-western part of the property, which is a most important feature, as at this junction most of the largest and best mines in the surrounding districts have become extremely productive.

South Tresavern lies parallel with the United and Consolidated Mines, in the parish of Gwennap, which it immediately joins, and is traversed by the same even courses and the whole of the cross-courses of the United Mines; whilst the lodes or veins in South Tresavern run parallel with those in the United, a property which, on a small outlay, has returned upwards of £200,000 in dividends, and are directly south of and parallel to the celebrated Tresavern Mine, which, on an outlay of £37 10s. per share, returned £4600 15s. per share, or a total return, upon an expenditure of £3072, of £448,128 in dividends. Some of the lodes traversing the ground are visible at the surface, and have been worked on at shallow depths by the ancients for 200 fms. in length.

These mines have been inspected by several mining captains of high practical repute, who agree in testifying to their excellence, and whose reports are appended to the printed prospectus, which, with plans of the property, may be had on application at the office of the company.

Applications for shares to be made to the Managing Director, Camborne, Cornwall; the Broker, 3, Finner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to the Secretary, at the office of the company.

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS

MINERAL AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit per share, 2s. 6d. on application, and 2s. 6d. within one month from allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—JOHN GREGORY, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. White and Co., Bankers), Haymarket.

JOHN WILLIAM WREY, Esq., 21, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and Wells, Somerset.

JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., 3, Gloucester-terrace, Kensington.

CHARLES PAUL BEZELLE, Esq., 6, Lansdown-place, Brunswick-square.

EDWARD S. FOLEY, Esq., 3, Clifton-terrace, Malda-hill.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Messrs. White and Co., Haymarket, S.W.

Bristol—Messrs. Miles, Miles, Saville, and Co. (the Bristol Bank).

Wells—Messrs. Stuckey and Co.

SOLICITOR.

Henry Charles Elliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

AUDITORS.—To be elected by the shareholders annually.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Brunton and Son, Bartholomew-lane, Bank of England, E.C.

Bristol—Benjamin Spry Stock, Esq., 3, Albion Chambers (Broker to the Bristol Bank).

SECRETARY, pro tem.—Mr. Edward Doyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE.—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

This company will have the exclusive right to a freehold estate of 325 acres, of the estimated value of £40,000. The situation on the Mendip Hills, between Wells, Somerset, and Bristol, commands a very fertile market. Ores of manganese, silver-lead, hematite, &c., of the richest quality, with variegated and fossil marbles of great beauty, exist in large deposits over a wide extent of the property.

The shallow depths of the minerals below the surface, and the broken nature of the ground, render suits for draining, and the expensive machinery of ordinary mining, quite unnecessary.

The ores have been already satisfactorily introduced in the Welsh and other markets, and from the scale upon which the explorations have been made, the prospect of highly remunerative returns is certain and immediate. The iron lands are let to substantial tenants, and the first outlay upon the mine will be productive.

The minerals may be seen at the Royal Geological Museum, Jernyn-street, London; the Royal Institution at Liverpool and Bristol; and the company's offices.

Details will be found in the reports and surveys contained in the prospectus, which, with the form of applications for shares, may be obtained from the solicitor, brokers, and at the office of the company, where every information will be communicated.

London, Jan. 1, 1859.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DUPEE, BECK, and

SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE OF STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPRE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACTS FOR MATERIALS FOR SEAMEN'S CLOTHING.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Thursday, the 10th February next, at Half-past One o'clock, they will be ready to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the undermentioned articles, viz.:—
WHITE BROWN LINEN THREAD 1,400 lbs.
WHITE DUTCH LINEN TAPE (1/4 in.) 15,000 pieces of 18 yards each.
WHITE DUTCH LINEN TAPE (narrow) 65,000 pieces of 8 1/2 yards each.
SEWING COTTON (fine) 950 lbs.
WHITE METAL BUTTONS (4-hole) 6,000 gross.
HORN BUTTONS 1,700 gross.
BLUE WORSTED TAPE (indigo dyed) 6,000 pieces of 20 yards each.
One-half of each to be delivered in two months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.
Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole or such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, and at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

Tenders will be admitted for any portion of the above quantities. Samples of the articles may be seen at the said offices between the hours of Ten and Two only, and also at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

The conditions of the revised contracts, to which particular attention is called, may be seen at the said office, and at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

No tender will be received after Half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty, and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling, Somerset House, Jan. 25, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, THE FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they will be ready, on or before Tuesday, the 8th February next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY BRITISH IRON; also, BEST PLATE AND SHEET IRON; and that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 8th day of February, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

Consulate General of France.

CONTRACT FOR COALS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MARITIME AUTHORITIES at Lorient (France) will be PREPARED TO RECEIVE, on the 21st February, 1859, SEALED TENDERS OF CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY OF ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND KILOGRAMMES CARDIFF COALS. TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND KILOGRAMMES NEWCASTLE COALS. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND KILOGRAMMES COALS deliverable at Lorient.

The schedule of particulars may be seen daily, at the office of the Consulate General, 36, King William-street, City, between Twelve and Four o'clock.

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, for the GREAT WHARF VOR UNITED MINES, a RESIDENT ENGINEER, competent to take charge of and keep in proper repair the whole of the machinery of these mines. He must be able to make mechanical drawings and to give directions for castings, and thoroughly understand the construction of mine machinery in all its details, and superintend the work above and below ground. He must have no other occupation, his time solely devoted to these mines. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications, with specimens of drawings, to be forwarded to Capt. GILL, at the mines; or to the committee of management, 54, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

TO LAND AND MINE SURVEYORS.—A MINING ENGINEER IN LANCASHIRE is in WANT of an ASSISTANT who is competent to make surface and underground surveys, take sections of mines, make out measurements, and to make neat and correct plans, &c.—Address, stating age, references, and amount of salary required, to "W.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO ALKALI MAKERS.—WANTED, a thoroughly PRACTICAL FOREMAN, for the MAKING OF SODA ASH. He will be required to superintend the construction of the necessary furnaces, &c., and be competent to undertake the direction of the works in the absence of the principal. Apply by letter only, to Messrs. ALLEN and Co., wholesale and export druggists, Charterhouse-square, London.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable references as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Norton Warburton, 50, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the office of the company, No. 3, Moorgate-street, London.

By order of the Board, Mr. M. L. BACKLER.

3, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., January 26, 1859.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a CALL OF TWO POUNDS PER SHARE (making, with instalments already paid, the sum of £9 per share), payable at the banking house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or before the 7th day of February next.

The scrip certificates, together with the bankers' receipt, must be left at the office of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street, so have the call inscribed thereon.

London, January 12, 1859. EDWARD J. COLE.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY MEETING of the 29th December will be HELD, pursuant to resolution, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February next, at One o'clock.

By order of the Board, J. DICKINSON BRUNTON.

1, Regent-street, January 28, 1859.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The DIVIDEND OF THIRTY SHILLINGS PER SHARE, declared for the half-year, will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next, at the office of the company, 43, Dame-street; and in London at Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge, and Co.

The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, 25th inst., to Tuesday, 1st February, both days inclusive.—Dublin, January 21, 1859.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Association, held at the Offices of the Company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, the 25th day of Jan., 1859.

GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. (Chairman) in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following report was read:

REPORT.

At this meeting the shareholders are aware that the directors are only enabled to submit to them a general statement of their affairs, with a summary of the financial position of the company.

The accounts of the produce of the mines have been received, as on former occasions, to the end of November last, and the directors regret that the produce for that period does not show an increase upon that of the preceding year, 78 tons less having been raised, nor, as far as can be ascertained, is the quality of the ores improved.

The make of precipitate, however, shows an increase over the preceding year of 50 tons, and by the papers laid before the meeting it will be seen that the produce of the last two months shows an increase on the average of the preceding months. This improvement the directors are encouraged to believe will be fully supported, and the latest accounts from the mines are also more favourable, the lodes showing a larger proportion of stone ore.

On the 20th November last 1332 tons were lying at the mines ready for shipment.

The great depression in trade that occurred at the commencement of last year seriously affected the prices obtained for the company's ore at the Swansea sales; and it was not until the sale in November last that any improvement appeared to manifest itself. Since that sale a further improvement has taken place. It is, however, to be hoped, as confidence becomes restored, that the improved prices may continue to be realized.

Taking the above circumstances into consideration, the directors feel themselves justified on the present occasion in paying a dividend of 1s. per share, which they now declare payable on and after Thursday, the 24th day of February next.

The directors had hoped on the present occasion to have been able to have informed the proprietors that the new engine was actually at work, but they have not yet received advice to that effect, although they expect to do so by each following mail.

The directors regret to inform the proprietors that they are about to lose the valuable services of Capt. John Maynard, their chief mining captain, who retires in April next. They have, however, used their best exertions to supply his place, and have entered into an engagement with Captain Thomas Couch Stephens, and with this selection they have every reason to be well satisfied.

On this occasion two directors, James Denis De Vitre, Esq., and Walter Sharp, Esq., go out of office by rotation, but are immediately re-eligible, and are candidates for re-election. The shareholders will also have to elect an auditor, in the place of Sir Henry Wilcock, deceased, for which Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq., is the only candidate.

At the close of the meeting a ballot will take place for these elections.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—That the report now read be received and adopted.

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and directors for their services in conducting the affairs of the company.

The ballot was then proceeded with, when James Denis De Vitre, Esq., and Walter Sharp, Esq., were re-elected as directors, and Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq., was elected as auditor in the place of Sir Henry Wilcock, deceased.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND OF ONE POUND PER SHARE, free of income-tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the offices of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

The proprietors must leave their certificates for examination three clear days before the day of payment.

WALTER SHARP, Directors of the Company.

GEO. WHITMORE, Directors of the Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 25, 1859.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE AT WHEAT ZION MINE, IN THE PARISH OF CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 26 February next, all the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the above mine, viz.:—

1 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 8 ft. in shaft, with boiler and first piece of main rod complete.

1 22 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with boiler 5 tons, 5 ft. 7 in. stroke, drawing machine and crusher attached.

1 balance bob.
54 fms. 8 in. main rods.
30 cwts. strapping plates.
20 fms. 4 in. bucket rods.
20 fms. 1 1/2 in. bucket rods.
9 9 ft. 9 in. pumps and matchings.
1 8 in. windmill.
3 9 in. ditto.
1 7 in. ditto.
1 10 in. ditto.
2 8 in. working barrels.
1 10 in. H piece.
1 6 in. H piece.
1 10 in. doorpieces.
3 9 in. doorpieces.
1 8 in. ditto.
1 6 in. ditto.
2 tons whin chains.
5 tons tram iron.
Wagons, kibbles.
Pulleys and stands.
Cisterns.
Capstan and shears.
120 fms. 11 in. capstan rope, shroud laid.

1 10 in. plunger pole, case, stuffing box and gland.
1 9 in. ditto ditto.
1 6 in. ditto ditto.
50 fms. shaft ladders.
Boils and burs, staples and glands.
Sundry iron, about 4 tons.
Smith's bellows, anvil, vice, and tools.
Two large tool chests.
Cast-steel borers.
Cast-steel.
Miners' tools.
Carpenters' benches.
Lots of poles.
Nails, cast-iron.
Scales and weights.
Jigging hutchers.
Washing strakes.
Wheelbarrows, biddles.
Trunks, ties.
Sundry dressing tools.
Office desk and furniture, and count-house furniture.
A good horse, cart, and harness.

The sale will commence punctually at Twelve o'clock. Refreshments on the table at Eleven o'clock.

The mine is conveniently situated for shipment of materials, being close to Calstock, and only about one mile from Calstock Quay.

Catalogues will be ready a week previous to the sale, and may be had of the auctioneers on application.—Dated January 21, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO MINING AGENTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.—NORWAY MINING TIMBER.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 9th February, 1859, at Twelve o'clock at noon, in Stonehouse Pool, Plymouth, near the Admiralty Yard, the entire cargo of about THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOADS of prime NORWAY MINING TIMBER, lately landed, ex *Abella*, from Forsgrund, which will be offered in lots suitable to purchasers.

For catalogues and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers; or to Messrs. COLLIER BROTHERS, 53, Southside-street, Plymouth.—Dated January 21, 1859.

PENCORSE CONSOLS COPPER, ZINC, AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF ST. ENODER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.—It is the intention of the PENCORSE MINING COMPANY to SELL, BY PRIVATE TENDER, the WHOLE of the SET, or SETS, in their occupation at Pencorse, with all the substantial STEAM ENGINE of 50 in. cylinder, MACHINERY ENTIRE, and perfectly adapted to all the operations of this rising mine. The company foresee anything beyond the fact of this mine being situated in a highly mineralised country, and in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated lead mine, East Wheal Rose, and is sunk already to 55 fms. This mine has sold many thousands tons of Jack and lead, and is now showing itself in a very satisfactory manner.

Letters to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN of the company, under cover, to Mr. B. HELLIS, secretary, 10, Park-row, Leeds.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a GRANT OF about SEVENTY ACRES of MINERAL GROUND for mining purposes, in the untried clay-slate district of Denbighshire, possessing strong evidence of superficial ancient productiveness, with the most desirable features of recommendation, as ascertained by practical and scientific miners.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Holywell.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a LARGE INTEREST in a SILVER-LEAD MINE (LIMITED). THE SECRETARYSHIP, also, MAY BE OBTAINED if required.—Apply to R. McDONALD, Esq., Walcot-buildings, Bath.

TO IRON AND BRASSFOUNDERS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERS.—FOR SALE, in one of the principal towns in the south of

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
Prof. J. MORRIS, F.G.S., will commence his COURSE on the above subjects on **TUESDAY, February 1**, at a quarter past Four, P.M. The lectures will be continued on **Tuesdays and Thursdays**, at the same hour. During the course field excursions will be given. Payment, including college fee, £2 2s.
THOMAS L. DONALDSON, M.B.A., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY on **FRIDAY morning, January 28**, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d.
H. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

WELSH STEAM COALS.—The **ABERCARN COLLIERY COMPANY** are now prepared to supply STEAM NAVIGATION and RAILWAY COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, and MANUFACTURERS with their **DEEP BLACK VEIN STEAM COAL**. This magnificent coal combines all the requisites of a first-class steam coal, it possesses high evaporative power, entire freedom from sulphur and clinker, while its large size, hardness, and resistance to the action of the weather, peculiarly adapt it for the tropics or distant voyages, where it has to undergo much rough usage. For price and terms, apply to the **ABERCARN COLLIERY COMPANY**, Newport, Monmouthshire.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.
TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable and powerful **DOUBLE LIFT CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE**, of 40 horse power. Also, 140 yards of 13 in. bore pump pipes, with spare rods, stays, and other necessary gear for pumping water from mines. And also **TWO 30 horse power BOILERS**, with scaring and feed pipes complete. And also a **WINDING ENGINE**, of 12 horse power, with the necessary gear. The above engines may be seen at work at the **Townhouse Colliery, Marsden, Lancashire**, at any time up to the 22nd February. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, manager of the above colliery; or at the office of Mr. GEORGE S. SELLICK, solicitor, Kelghley.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it. Apply to Mr. C. WILSON, 21, Southwark, Exeter.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 24 inch **ROTARY CONDENSING HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE** for sale, 6 ft. stroke in cylinder, heavy fly-wheel, drawing machine attached, and connection for pumping, with a 9 ton Cornish boiler, the whole in good condition. Particulars may be had by applying to Messrs. NICHOLS, WILLIAMS, and Co., Engineers, Tavistock.

Messrs. NICHOLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a good supply of **SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE**. Orders executed for new machinery and materials at the shortest notice, and of best quality. Machinery sent to all parts of the world by able engineers to erect it.

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a bargain, a **CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE**, 21 in. cylinder, and 3 ft. 9 in. stroke; in good condition, with pump, piping, and gearing. Price, £120. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HUGHES, Falcon Works, Loughborough.

STEAM ENGINES.—FOR SALE, a **PAIR OF CONDENSING STEAM BEAM ENGINES**, of 45 horse power each, fitted with expansion gear and large spur driving wheels. May be seen at work, and further particulars obtainable from Mr. PORTER, Cubitt's Works, Grosvenor-road, Finsbury.

STEAM ENGINES.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a superior **NEW HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE**, of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. And **ONE OF 30 horse power**, 20 in. cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke. Apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, auctioneers and valuers, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and St. Alban's.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
To the command of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clipper **GREAT BRITAIN** and **ROYAL CHARTER**.
Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 6th and 15th of each month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the **LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WORLD**.
Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.
MARCO POLO. 1025. 3500. JOHNSON. 5th February.
POCAHONTAS. 1139. 3000. WOODBURN. 15th February.
BRITISH TRIDENT. 1555. 3500. O'NEILL. 5th March.
GREAT BRITAIN. OCEAN CHIEF.
ROYAL CHARTER. INDIAN QUEEN.
LIGHTNING. BRITISH TRIDENT.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. GIPSEY BRIDE.
DONALD M'KAY. GREAT TASMANIA.
MARCO POLO. COMMODORE PERRY.
EAGLE. METEOR.
OLIVER LANG. MONTMORENCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clipper ships, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is most superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Parties wishing to bring their friends home from Australia, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.
Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, or to JAMES BAIRD and Co., Liverpool-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKEY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—The **WHITE STAR** clipper ships, comprising the **LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS IN THE WORLD**, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE. on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month.
Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

RED JACKET. M. H. O'HALLORAN. WHITE STAR. T. C. KERR.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS. H. A. BROWN. STAR OF THE EAST. GAGGS.
BLUE JACKET. CLARKE. SHALIMAR. J. R. BROWN.
MERMAID. JAMES WHITE. ARABIAN. M. GANDY.
BEECHWORTH. THOMAS FLINN. SIRACCO. J. FLOOD.
CYCLONE. GEORGE KERR. SULTANA. BAKERSTON.

Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.
BLUE JACKET. 1074. 3500. J. CLARKE. February 1.
ARABIAN. 1008. 3500. M. GANDY. February 20.
SCOTTISH CHIEF. 1053. 3500. BUCHAN. March 1.
Passengers embark on the 31st January and 18th February.

The **Blue Jacket** is a new clipper yacht of the most exquisite model and symmetry, and is sister ship to the celebrated clipper **Genii** and **Sir W. F. Williams**, which made her last passage home from Australia in 67 days; she is expected to prove herself one of the fastest clipper ships in the world. Her saloon is a chaste and elegant apartment, fitted up with great splendour, and replete with every luxury and comfort. A piano, library, linen, bedding, chess boards, &c., are provided for saloon passengers, for whose use a cow is also carried.

The **Arabian** is well known in the trade as having made the voyage round the world in 8 months and 19 days, her outward and homeward passages being 75 and 79 days respectively. Her last passage home from Calcutta was made in 82 days, up to that time the fastest in the season.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or to SKYMOOR, BLACK, and Co., 110, Fenchurch-street, London.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE. on the 1st and 20th of every month, and forwarding passengers by steamers at through rates to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.
Packet of the 1st of February, the beautiful new clipper ship, **Blue Jacket**, Capt. Clarke, 1042 tons register, 3500 tons burthen.

This elegant clipper is sister ship to the celebrated clipper **Moorecroft**, **Genii**, and **Sir W. F. Williams** (which made her last passage home from Australia in 67 days), and was built expressly for this trade. Like her companion ship, the **Red Jacket**, she is of exquisite symmetry, her lines are remarkably sharp, and she is expected to prove one of the fastest clipper ships in the world. Her main saloon is a magnificent apartment, fitted up with great splendour, and replete with every appliance for the luxurious enjoyment of the voyage. A piano, library, linen, bedding, chess boards, &c., are provided for the saloon passengers, for whose use a cow is also carried. The accommodations for second class, intermediate, and steerage passengers cannot be surpassed.

For freight or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.
THROUGH PASSAGE TO FITZROY RIVER AND MORETON BAY, BY THE MERSEY LINE OF PACKETS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 25th of every month. The magnificent clipper, **Captain Cook**, 2500 tons burthen, is the packet of the 25th. She has been in Her Majesty's transport service the last two years, having been specially selected on account of her extraordinary speed, which justifies the expectation that she will make the passage out under 70 days. Her second cabin in poop is unequalled by any ship on the berth, and the chief cabin is elegantly furnished. Apply to EDWARD THOMPSON and Co., 20, Water-street, Liverpool; or to their agent, JAMES MCKEAN, 26, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS.
doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the break in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Fothergill Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDURBY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES.—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE TYRE AND AXLE WORKS, ROTHERHAM.
LOCOMOTIVE TYRE RIMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ENGINES, CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS.
STEEL IRON for springs, MERCHANT and OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED.
WILLIAM F. HOYLE, Proprietor.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.
For APPLICATION of the PATENT to GAS WORKS, apply to Mr. GEORGE THACKER, Exchange Chambers, Manchester.

MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, CAN BE PROCURED of the following brands:—
DUNDEE. DUNDEE COMPANY. HORSLEY COMPANY.
FORTH COMPANY. LLOYDS, FOSTER, and Co.
ROUSSELL'S HALL, &c.

RAILS OF (OR SURFACED WITH) PATENT HARDENED IRON, CAN BE ORDERED direct from the following WORKS:—
PARKGATE. LLOYD, FOSTER, and Co. LOSH, WILSON, and BELL.
HAWES, CRAWFORD, and Co. EASE VALE. TREDEGAR.
DUNDEE. DUNDEE COMPANY.

For durability, these rails have never been surpassed. They wear out several sets of ordinary rails, and do not laminate.
Full information, and terms for use of patent right, can be obtained of Messrs. CONNELL and HOPE, 3, Princes-street, Westminster; and of Mr. S. THORNTON, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Mr. THORNTON also receives orders for Mr. MORRIS STIRLING'S Patent and Rails.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIL-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROTFELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.
Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.
FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, railway companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.
Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. JOHN CONDIE.

STEAM PUMPS, by JOHN CAMERON, SINGLE and DOUBLE ACTING, from 2½ to 12 inches, kept in stock. They are extensively used in the manufacturing districts for feeding boilers and raising water.—Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HETH OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.
ARTHUR and JAMES RIGG, PATENTERS and MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

SAFETY LAMP (W. WILKINS'S PATENT) FOR MINES, SEWERS, GAS WORKS, GAS FITTERS, HOLDS OF SHIPS, and all purposes where danger from explosion of gas is to be apprehended. NO GAUGE TO INTERFERE WITH THE LIGHT. BURNS EIGHT HOURS FOR ONE PENNY, OF SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION, and NOT LIKELY TO GET OUT OF ORDER. Price 20s.
Apply to Messrs. W. WILKINS and CO., Lighthouse Engineers to the Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, 24 and 25, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

SIR H. DAVY'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AT FIVE SHILLINGS EACH, BY THOS. P. HAWKINS, MANUFACTURER, 27, DALE END, BIRMINGHAM.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—
1. THE GAUGE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.
2. SIMPLICITY OF LOCKING.
3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.
Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and Co., brassfounders, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

COPELAND'S PATENT SAFETY WATERPROOF BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

These cartridges are PATRONISED by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WORKS, the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY, and are confidently submitted to ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, QUARRYMEN, MINERS, the PROPRIETORS of SLATE, GRANITE, and OTHER QUARRIES, COAL OWNERS, to all others connected with blasting, and ESPECIALLY to the HONORABLE ELDER BRETHREN of TRINITY, for REMOVAL OF SUNKEN ROCKS.

Of their numerous advantages, the following may be briefly stated:—
Firstly.—Safety to the miner or person conducting the blast.
No accident can occur in tamping, &c., this being a great desideratum, as nearly all accidents arise from this cause.

Secondly.—Economy of time and expense.
The cartridges are manufactured completely charged with gunpowder, and with fuses fixed; all that is necessary to be done is to place them in the holes, tamp, and fire.

One-third more power is gained by the cartridge over the loose powder system. No time is lost in cleaning out or claying holes, however wet they may be.

The cartridges have been exploded in situations where a whole day had been lost in stopping springs.

The holes do not require to be bored so deep as for loose powder, the action of the cartridge being first on the base.

Extract from the *Falmouth Express*, Dec. 28, 1849.—An experiment in blasting, of no ordinary character, was made by Mr. George Copeland, of Pendenis, on Monday last, at Carnosew Granite Quarry, when, by one of his cartridges of 15 lbs. weight, a block of granite of 14,658 cubic feet, or 1130 tons, was successfully removed for working purposes. The depth of the hole for the charge was 9 ft. by 5 in. diameter. The explosion acted to the depth of 18 ft., the stone was in no way injured, and, notwithstanding the weight of the charge and its execution, the collar of the hole and the tamping remained perfect.

Thirdly.—Certainty of explosion, and making less smoke.
The explosion commences at the base, and secures the complete combustion of the charge.

The cartridges will explode at the bottom of a river as well as on dry land.

These cartridges have proved highly advantageous in coal mines, throwing out the mass in large lumps, thereby enhancing the value of the coal considerably.

These cartridges were sent out by the Lords of the Admiralty, in H.M. ship *Enterprise*, for ice blasting in the Arctic regions; they proved of immense assistance to the expedition, as may be seen by reference to the reports sent to the Admiralty.

The late expedition under Capt. Kennedy, in command of the *Prince Albert*, from Aberdeen, was also supplied with them by order of the Government. They are extensively used at Copeland, Chilly, Singapore, and other parts of the world, and numerous mines and quarries in Cornwall, Wales, and throughout England.

In blasting with these cartridges, from their peculiar action, fragments of stone are sent very rarely cast into the air, an effect which in the ordinary blasting has been attended with serious and most disastrous loss of life. This alone demands the serious attention of engineers and others engaged in railway and other extensive works, where many hands are employed. The principal tunnels on the Cornwall Railway were blasted with these cartridges. Fuses of a highly improved quality are fixed in every cartridge to the various lengths required.

Every information may be obtained, testimonials seen, and references given, on application to the patentee, G. A. COPELAND, Constantine, near Falmouth.

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S.S. "Toucan," Victoria (London) Docks, Dec. 14, 1858.
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I am, Sir, your obedient servant, FRANCIS REAY, Chief Engineer.

To Mr. J. Lee Stevens, 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.
N.B.—The profit on 15 voyages, besides paying for the doors, exceeds £100.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,
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Locomotive Department.—Perth, Dec. 20, 1856.

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10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon.	0 12 6.	4			0 0 7 1/2. 0 7 1/2-May, 1858
4000	Bedford (copper), Tavistock.	2 6 8.	7 1/2.	7 1/2.	7 1/2	10 8 0. 0 3 0-Dec. 1858
240	Boscawen (tin), St. Just.	20 10 0.	60			23 0 0. 1 0 0-Nov. 1858
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just.	91 5 0.	205			430 15 0. 2 10 0-Dec. 1858
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan.	15 0 0.	70	65 70		245 10 0. 2 0 0-Dec. 1858
300	Carn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire.	33 0 0.	37			5 0 0. 2 0 0-Mar. 1858
12000	Copper Mines of England (ditto stock)	35 0 0.	25			7 1/2 per cent. Half-yrly.
35000	Crook Moor (copper), St. Cleer.	100 0 0.	30	29 30		1 per cent. Half-yrly.
1055	Crook Moor (copper), St. Cleer.	7 10 0.	14			2 9 0. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
887	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire.	90 0 0.	300			145 0 0. 5 0 0-Jan. 1859
128	Cwm-y-wath (lead), Cardiganshire.	4 6 3.	12			0 7 6. 0 2 6-April, 1858
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper).	1 0 0.	475			0 46 0. 7 0 0-Jan. 1859
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavistock.	1 0 0.	475			0 42 10 0. 7 0 0-Dec. 1858
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne.	32 0 0.	110			0 64 0 0. 3 0 0-Dec. 1858
300	East Doreen (lead), Cardiganshire.	2 0 0.	34			0 7 6. 0 2 6-Jan. 1859
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap.	24 5 0.	175			308 0 0. 2 10 0-Aug. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan.	4 14 0.	3			15 10 0. 2 0 0-April, 1858
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow.	5 0 0.	38			18 13 4. 1 0 0-Aug. 1858
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1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard.	8 10 0.	8 1/2.	8 1/2 9 1/2		4 7 6. 0 12 6-June, 1858
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just.	2 10 0.	105			1070 0 0. 5 0 0-Nov. 1858
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales.	18 15 0.	100			317 10 0. 2 0 0-Dec. 1858
400	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset.	3 15 0.	13			1 13 0. 0 6 0-May, 1858
1800	Miners Mining Co., Ltd. (id.), Wrexham.	25 0 0.	125	110 115		35 12 0. 2 10 0-Nov. 1858
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600	N.W. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	2 1 6.	17	16 1/2 17		14 12 0. 0 5 0-Aug. 1858
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1772	Pilberron (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential).	30 13 7.	70	68 70		1 7 0. 0 7 0-Sept. 1858
500	Providence (tin), Uxley [S.E.]	30 13 7.	70	68 70		79 4 6. 3 0 0-Nov. 1858
2900	Rhododendron and Bacheildon (lead).	11 5 0.	12			0 16 0. 0 3 0-July, 1858
15000	Ruadon Colliery Company, Limited.	0 5 0.	3 1/2			0 1 10 0. 1 0 0-Jan. 1859
256	South Carradon (cop.), St. Cleer.	2 10 0.	420			456 0 0. 10 0 0-Jan. 1859
256	South Gwarras (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.	26 0 0.	75	55		2 0 0. 2 0 0-Jan. 1859
512	South Telford (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0.	80	75 77 1/2		81 10 0. 2 0 0-Jan. 1859
496	South West Franchises, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9.	290			315 5 0. 5 0 0-Jan. 1859
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	16 0 0.	70	55 60		920 0 0. 2 10 0-Nov. 1858
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2		8 15 0. 0 5 0-Sept. 1858
612	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron.	23 4 8.	42			15 3 0. 0 9 0-Nov. 1858
2000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	22	21 1/2 22 1/2		15 3 0. 0 9 0-Nov. 1858
256	West Carradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	20 0 0.	137 1/2	135 140		290 0 0. 3 0 0-Jan. 1859
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper).	7 10 0.	6	7 7 1/2		0 2 6. 0 2 6-Mar. 1858
400	West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne.	38 10 0.	335	330 335		146 0 0. 7 0 0-Dec. 1858
240	Wheal Badnall (tin), St. Just.	15 0 0.	18			3 0 0. 0 10 0-Nov. 1858
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 6 0.	230	225 230		607 10 0. 6 0 0-Dec. 1858
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	135			898 0 0. 3 0 0-Jan. 1859
125	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon.	0 0 0.	90			2385 10 0. 10 0 0-Feb. 1858
448	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uxley [S.E.]	19 15 0.	62	69 70		40 17 0. 2 5 0-Dec. 1858
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0.	49	48 49		235 13 0. 5 0 0-Aug. 1858
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall.	70 0 0.	300			34 10 0. 1 0 0-Oct. 1858
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0.	31	34 36		31 15 0. 1 10 0-Jan. 1859
6000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow.	5 0 0.	42			

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just.	11 5 0.	5			12 5 0. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	3 0 0.	3 1/2			3 0 0. 3 0 0-April, 1858
100	Brynmor Hall (lead), Flintshire.	25 0 0.	50			13 0 0. 5 0 0-July, 1858
1000	Brynmor, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.	8 5 0.	10 1/2	10 1/2 11		0 5 0. 0 5 0-July, 1858
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran.	2 6 15.				0 10 0. 0 10 0-Mar. 1858
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire.	3 6 6.	1 1/2			0 2 6. 0 2 6-Aug. 1858
4996	Calstock Consols (copper).	5 0 0.	4 1/2			0 2 6. 0 2 6-Aug. 1858
2048	Canyryn (tin), St. Just.	2 10 0.	4 1/2			0 2 6. 0 2 6-Aug. 1858
2000	Collumbe (copper), Lamer.	5 0 0.	13 1/2			3 5 0. 0 3 0-June, 1858
256	Coldharrow (cop., tin), Camborne.	20 0 0.	90			85 0 0. 2 0 0-June, 1858
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham.	300 0 0.	150			122 0 0. 10 0 0-June, 1858
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt.	35 0 0.	8 1/2	9 10		16 7 6. 1 10 0-Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock.	2 1 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2		0 13 0. 0 2 0-Sept. 1858
1024	East Wh. Margaret (tin, copper).	7 17 6.	2 1/2			0 5 0. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath.	4 0 0.	3 1/2			41 4 0. 0 6 0-Feb. 1857
4448	General Mining Co. (for Ireland, cop., id.)	0 13 0.	12 1/2			1 0 8. 0 3 0-June, 1858
2000	Goggin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire.	12 5 0.	4 1/2			22 0 0. 0 5 0-July, 1858
1024	Gommana (copper), St. Cleer.	14 5 0.	7	6 6 1/2		0 7 0. 0 7 0-Dec. 1858
25666	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8 17 6.	7 1/2	9 10 10 1/2		0 5 0. 0 5 0-Oct. 1858
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe.	100 0 0.	110			221 10 0. 7 10 0-Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock.	3 15 0.	3			2 16 0. 0 2 6-Nov. 1858
2000	Holyford (copper), near Liskeard.	11 0 0.	8 1/2			4 2 6. 0 5 0-Jan. 1857
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man.	100 0 0.	1000			1490 0 0. 50 0 0-June, 1858
6000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth.	6 9 11.	2 1/2	1 1/2 3 1/2		0 10 0. 0 10 0-Dec. 1858
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan.	4 0 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2		0 5 0. 0 3 0-Sept. 1858
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint.	4 0 0.	2 1/2			1 11 0. 0 2 6-June, 1858
5000	Nantaw & Penrhyn, Llanidloes.	2 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2		0 1 6. 0 1 6-April, 1858
200	North Pool (copper), Llanidloes.	40 18 0.	5 1/2			324 0 0. 2 0 0-Dec. 1858
700	North Roseacre (copper), Camborne.	13 0 0.	21	20 1/2 21 1/2		750 0 0. 4 0 0-Sept. 1858
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap.	15 0 0.	45	50 52 1/2		32 10 0. 1 10 0-Jan. 1859
12000	Sorridge Cons. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0.	3 1/2			0 10 0. 0 2 6-July, 1857
128	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell.	19 0 0.	285			60 0 0. 20 0 0-June, 1858
734	Spean Cons. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall.	3 18 0.	3			8 8 6. 0 2 6-Dec. 1858
280	Spearhead Moor (copper), St. Just.	23 7 15.				4 5 0. 0 10 0-June, 1858
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage.	2 5 0.	2 1/2			0 17 0. 0 2 6-April, 1858
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper).	2 5 0.	2 1/2	15 16 1/2		0 3 0. 0 1 0-Feb. 1858
9600	Tamar Cons. (sil.-id.), Beeraiston [S.E.]	4 10 0.	2 1/2			4 13 0. 0 2 6-Feb. 1858
512	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives.	11 10 0.	12	14 15		1 15 0. 1 0 0-Feb. 1858
120	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall.	15 0 0.	15			403 13 6. 2 10 0-April, 1857
4096	Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Menheniot, Cornwall.	2 18 0.	3 1/2			1 12 0. 0 3 0-April, 1857
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston.	95 0 0.	11			55 0 0. 5 0 0-Dec. 1858
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap.	40 0 0.	140			61 5 0. 2 0 0-Feb. 1858
20000	Val of Towy (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 13 0.	12 1/2	11 6 1/2 5 1/2		0 5 0. 0 1 0-July, 1858
512	West Darnell (copper), Gwennap.	12 17 11 1/2	11 1/2	65 67 1/2		22 0 0. 0 5 0-July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth.	2 19 1 1/2	11 1/2			23 1 0. 10 0 0-April, 1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock.	2 10 0.	2 1/2	10 6 1/2 6 1/2		1 4 0. 0 10 0-Oct. 1858
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe.	5 3 4.	21	18 20		1 10 0. 0 10 0-Sept. 1858
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap.	—	310			42 0 0. 3 0 0-Oct. 1857
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	5 15 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2		0 5 0. 0 5 0-Mar. 1858
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea.	3 10 0.	20			8 10 0. 1 10 0-Oct. 1857
6800	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes.	4 10 0.	4 1/2	4		0 6 0. 0 3 0-Mar. 1857
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uxley [S.E.]	7 2 1/2	4	9 1/2		0 6 0. 1 0 0-Sept. 1857
430	Wheal Lode (tin), Wendron.	33 0 0.	30			21 0 0. 0 5 0-July, 1858
240	Wheal Mary (tin), Llanidloes.	36 3 0.	230			248 5 10 0. 5 0 0-Mar. 1858
140	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uxley [S.E.]	39 10 0.	25			40 10 0. 3 0 0-Aug. 1852
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne.	107 0 0.	130			286 10 0. 2 0 0-Oct. 1857
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, cop.), Gwennap.	12 2 6.	2 1/2			10 2 6. 0 7 0-Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives.	1 14 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2		2 12 6. 0 2 6-Dec. 1858

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia.	5 0 0.	140	140		210 0 0. 5 0 0-Dec. 1858
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0.	40	38 40		88 12 0. 1 0 0-Jan. 1859
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0.	12	10 12		5 18 0. 0 10 0-Mar. 1858
70000	Congli and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0.	1 1/2			0 10 0. 0 2 6-Sept. 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0.	21	21 22		13 10 0. 0 17 6-July, 1858
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0.	8 1/2	7 1/2 8 1/2		6 0 6. 0 5 0-Jan. 1859
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2		0 8 0. 0 2 6-Jan. 1858
10818	Marquiza and San Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2		0 8 0. 0 1 6-Jan. 1858
100000	Port Phillip (gold), China [S.E.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2		0 1 0. 0 1 0-Jan. 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten & Qasungen Uni. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0.	3			4 5 0. 0 15 0-Nov. 1858
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0.	10			7 1/2 per cent. Yearly.
10000	Pontbrenn (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	0 13 0.	12 1/2	11 6 1/2 5 1/2		1 0 6. 1 0 0-July, 1858
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	15 15 0.	15			33 0 0. 1 5 0-July, 1858
11000	St. John del Rey (L.), Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0.	12	11 12		35 7 6. 1 0 0-June, 1857
43174	Unit. Mexican (S.E.), Mexico [S.E.]	25 0 0.	3	2 1/2 2 1/2		1 16 6. 0 4 0-Feb. 1857

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Non-P.	Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Coll.
20000	Aceland Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0.	6			..Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper) [S.E.]	7 5 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
10000	Brazilian Imperial [S.E.]	27 5 0.	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0.	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	
6000	Central American (silver), Atotonilco [L.]	7 0 0.	2 1/2			..April, 1858
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 12 6.	3			..Oct. 1857
63040	Colonne Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0.	3 1/2			..June, 1856
10000	Copapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0.	13			
20000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
50000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 17 0.	1 1/2			
5000	English and Canadian Mining Company Limited, Quebec	3 0 0.	1 1/2			
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..July, 1856
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining [S.E.] New Zealand	1 10 0.	1 1/2			
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.], Jamaica.	25 0 0.	1 1/2			..Fully paid.
2099	Kiaizigthal Mining Association, Germ.	4 0 0.	1			
90000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1 0 0.	3 1/2			
60000	New Granada (gold) [S.E.]	1 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0.	3 1/2			..Nov. 1858
50000	Newfoundland Mining Association [L.]	0 20 0.	3 1/2			
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia, Limited [S.E.]	0 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..Oct. 1858
160000	Nouveau Monde (copper)	1 0 0.	3 1/2			
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1 0 0.	3 1/2			
6000	Rosette and Canada (lead)	9 0 0.	3 1/2			..Nov. 1859
45015	Strathalbyn Copper [L.]	1 0 0.	—			
75000	The South Sea Mining	2 0 0.	—			
2000	Turk's Head (copper), Newfoundland [L.]	2 10 0.	5			
25000	Victor Emmanuel Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..Fully paid.
20000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited.	1 0 0.	1			
1000	Western Africa Malachite	95 0 0.	100			..Aug. 1858
35425	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0.	188			
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0.	3 1/2			
100000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L. & L.]	0 15 0.	74	54	64.50	..Jan. 1858